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John Frederick Enart
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H. M. Lachmore

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THE
HISTORY
OF
Philip Waldegrave.

IN TWO VOLUMES.
[BY: JOSEPH TOWERS.]

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THE
HISTORY

OF

PHILIP WALDEGRAVE.

CHAP. I.

Birth of Philip Waldegrave—Character of his father—Death of his Mother—Educated at the grammar-school at Worcester—His juvenile studies—Contracts an acquaintance with Charles Rainsford.

PHILIP WALDEGRAVE, the transactions of whose life we are now about to relate, was born in the city of Worcester. He was the son of Mr.

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Thomas

Thomas Waldegrave, who had resided some years at Worcester without engaging in any profession, being rather of an indolent temper, and having inherited a small fortune from his father, who had acquired a decent competency by carrying on the trade of a goldsmith in the city of London. But this fortune had been reduced by the want of œconomy, and of good management, in Mr. Thomas Waldegrave, who was negligent in his expences, and did not take care to employ his money to the best advantage ; so that his income was little more than barely adequate to the necessary expences of himself and his family.

PHILIP WALDEGRAVE had the misfortune to lose his mother, who was a woman much respected for
her

her excellent qualities, before he was quite seven years of age. After his mother's death, he was chiefly under the care of a female relation, who lived with his father under the character of housekeeper. He was early distinguished by the sprightliness of his temper, and the vivacity of his imagination; and discovered a considerable thirst for knowledge, and desire of information. This was encouraged by his father, who, though not a learned man, had a taste for reading, and had a tolerable collection of English books, but among which books of entertainment rather too much preponderated. These naturally excited the attention of young Waldegrave, who soon became well read in Don Quixote, Robinson Crusoe, Gil Blas, the Arabian

Nights Entertainments, and Gulliver's Travels.

WHEN he was nine years of age, having been previously taught writing and arithmetic, he was sent to the free-school at Worcester, where he soon distinguished himself among his school-fellows, and made a considerable progress in grammatical knowledge. The goodness of his memory enabled him to retain the rules of grammar, and the acuteness of his understanding assisted him to comprehend and to apply them. But he was sometimes indolent and inattentive, and sometimes preferred pleasurable amusements to the drudgery of poring over Lilly; though his acquisitions, upon the whole, were greatly superior to those of the generality of his school-fellows.

THE

THE transactions of the Roman history, and the characters of the heroes and illustrious men which it exhibited, afforded him great delight. With the Grecian history he did not become so well acquainted, during his continuance at the school at Worcester; but of some of the celebrated Greeks, and the transactions of their history, he acquired a degree of knowledge, by the assistance of Justin and Cornelius Nepos, and from an English translation of Plutarch, in the possession of his father, and which he repeatedly perused during the school vacations.

HIS progress in the Latin Classics was considerable. He was extremely pleased with the wit, and the luxuriant fancy of Ovid; and he relished the dramatic scenes of Te-

rence. But he was still more captivated with the majesty of Virgil; and he sometimes repeated passages from the *Æneid* with a kind of enthusiastic ardour. His attainments in the Greek tongue were far inferior to those in the Latin; but he made so much progress in it, as enabled him with the greater facility to make a considerable proficiency in it, when he had quitted the school, and was left only to his voluntary studies. He also acquired some knowledge of the English history from several books in his father's collection. He had read Milton's *History of Britain*, Sir John Hayward's account of the princes of the Norman Race, Samuel Daniel's *History*, and Speed's *Chronicle*; and with the latter periods of the English history he was in some degree

degree acquainted from more modern publications.

DURING the time that Waldegrave was at the grammar-school at Worcester, he often took much pleasure in viewing the monuments, and reading the inscriptions, in the cathedral. He there contemplated the monument of king John, between those of two episcopal saints, Wulstan and Oswald, by lying in whose neighbourhood that prince is said to have hoped for salvation. Here also Philip viewed the monuments of many other learned and pious prelates; together with that of prince Arthur, the elder brother of king Henry the Eighth; and that of the venerable Littleton, the great luminary of English law, of whose celebrated work it is said by his commentator, Coke, that “ it is

“ the most perfect and absolute work
“ that ever was written in any human
“ science.”

BUT the amusements of young Waldegrave were sometimes of a more active kind, and such as contributed to give vigour to his limbs, and to procure him a firm and healthful constitution. He engaged in the ordinary sports and exercises, in which he was not deficient, either in sprightliness or dexterity. On many occasions he displayed, among his school-fellows, great spirit and courage, attended with much good nature and generosity. He was not apt to attack others ; but, if attacked himself, he made a very vigorous defence, and often came off victorious. He had an high sense of honour, but was wholly free from a spirit of revenge, and

and scorned to gain any advantage, or to free himself from censure, or from punishment, by the meanness of falsehood. There were several of his school-fellows to whom he was more attached than to the rest, and with whom he more frequently associated; but his principal favourite was Charles Rainsford, the second son of a gentleman of fortune, whose seat was in the neighbourhood of Worcester. They joined in the same sports, they communicated to each other their juvenile studies, they afforded each other mutual assistance, and a friendship commenced between them at this early period, which continued during the remainder of their lives.

CHAP. II.

Philip Waldegrave is taken from the grammar-school at Worcester, and placed as pupil with a surgeon at Evesham—He becomes acquainted with Dr. Heathcote—Conversation relative to medical and chirurgical studies.

WHEN he had been six years at the grammar-school at Worcester, and had proceeded with credit through its several classes, Philip Waldegrave was taken home by his father ; and being now fifteen years of age, he soon after became pupil to a surgeon, at Evesham, in the same county. Mr. Bryant, which was the name of the surgeon under whose care he was placed, did not carry on also the business

business of an apothecary, as is often the case in country towns. He possessed a genteel annuity, independently of the profits of his profession, and therefore did not choose to annex to his employment as a surgeon, the additional labour and attendance required in a shop. With him young Waldegrave passed his time not unpleasantly ; for neither the nature of his profession, nor the disposition of his master, rendered any very close confinement necessary. Mr. Bryant, indeed, treated Philip with the more kindness, from a regard to his father, who had been an old acquaintance. In fact, it was that circumstance which had occasioned Mr. Thomas Waldegrave to place his son under the care of Mr. Bryant. As the latter, though not a man of general knowledge, was well versed in the

studies immediately connected with his profession, and with some branches of natural philosophy, Philip derived considerable instruction from him on those subjects. He was a skilful operator, and in those cases of surgery which occurred in the course of his practice, he taught Philip both by precept and example ; but frequently hinted to him, that in a few years it would be proper for him to repair to London, where he might have it in his power to acquire more dexterity and knowledge in his profession, than could be attained from the limited practice of a country town.

THE distance between Evesham and Worcester being little more than fourteen miles, young Waldegrave often went to that city to visit his father. He there sometimes met with Dr. Heathcote, a physician who resided
in

in that city, and with whom his father had contracted an acquaintance. Being one day at the house of the doctor, in company with his father, a conversation took place relative to the books which it might be proper for Philip to read, in order to increase his knowledge and skill in his profession. Mr. Waldegrave had intimated to the doctor, that he should consider himself as much obliged to him, if he would favour his son with some advice upon that subject. “I am satisfied,” said he, “that my friend Bryant will not neglect to communicate to Philip useful instructions upon this head ; but your reading, doctor, has been more various and extensive ; and I should be glad if you would favour him with your opinion respecting the authors proper for his perusal. Indeed, I would
 “ wish

“ wish him to read much more than
“ some surgeons that I have met with
“ appear to me to have done.”

“ It is certainly not necessary,” replied Dr. Heathcote, “ that a student, “ either in medicine or surgery, should “ read the thirty thousand medical “ and chirurgical treatises, enumerated “ by Haller the celebrated anatomist ; “ but so far I agree with you, that I “ wish our young surgeons would “ read more than many of them do. “ A more extensive acquaintance with “ the principles of medicine, with its “ effects upon the human body, and “ with the nature and causes of diseases, would, in many cases, enable “ them to perform their chirurgical “ operations with a greater degree of “ skill and judgment than they frequently exhibit. They would the “ better know when their operations

8 “ ought

“ ought to be performed ; and they
 “ would sometimes discover, much to
 “ the advantage of the patient; if not
 “ to that of the surgeon, that they
 “ ought not to be performed at all.
 “ The professions of physic and surgery
 “ have a close connection ; they
 “ mutually throw light upon each
 “ other; and those who would excel in
 “ either of them, should at least have
 “ some knowledge of both. As an
 “ able physician should be an accurate
 “ anatomist ; so a skilful surgeon
 “ should not be unacquainted with the
 “ *Materia Medica*. With respect to
 “ Philip, I shall be extremely willing
 “ to afford him any information in my
 “ power, if he will do me the favour
 “ to visit me, when he comes to Worcester.” Young Waldegrave bowed,
 and expressed his acknowledgements to
 the doctor, as did also his father ; and
 when

when he occasionally went to Worcester, he often called upon Dr. Heathcote, who was a man of learning, very communicative, of liberal sentiments and manners, and from whom he received much valuable instruction and advice.

CHAP. III.

Mrs. Ashton comes to reside at Evesham—Philip Waldegrave becomes acquainted with that lady, and frequently visits at her house—Her character and mode of life—At her house meets with Mr. Grantham, and with Miss Harriet Maynard—Conversation on the expediency and utility of cards.

PHILIP WALDEGRAVE had been about three years at Evesham, under the care of Mr. Bryant, when a lady, whose name was Ashton, came to reside in that town. She was a widow of about thirty-four years of age, who had lost her husband somewhat more

more than three years, and being distantly related to Philip's mother, had been, in the former part of her life, on terms of intimacy with her. This circumstance naturally occasioned some intercourse between Philip and Mrs. Ashton, after the latter came to Evesham ; and their acquaintance was increased by the easy and chearful temper of the lady, and the agreeable society which young Waldegrave frequently met with at her house. She loved books, and was pleased with the conversation of persons of a literary taste ; and was, therefore, often visited by those in the neighbourhood who were of that character. It was in a small but elegant house, at Evesham, in which was almost every thing that was necessary for the real pleasure of life, but nothing for the purposes of empty

empty pomp and parade, that Mrs. Ashton lived. Her income was little more than two hundred and fifty pounds a year ; but on this, as her own personal expences were not great, she contrived to live in a genteel and liberal manner.

AMONG those who visited at the house of Mrs. Ashton, one, who frequently made his appearance there, was Mr. Grantham, an unmarried gentleman who lived in the town, about fifty years of age, and who was a man of sense and learning. He had a genteel income, though he kept no house, but boarded with an eminent attorney at Evesham, to whom he was related. He had never engaged in any profession, though he had been educated at Oxford ; but he passed much of his time in study,
and

and had a very general knowledge in the different branches of literature. He took a pleasure in conversing with Philip Waldegrave, as he found him to be a young fellow of good parts, fond of literature, and of an amiable disposition. At the house of Mrs. Ashton Philip also met with Miss Harriet Maynard. This young lady had the misfortune to have lost both her parents, and was placed under the care of Mrs. Ashton by an uncle, from whom she had considerable expectations. She had been extremely well educated; the principles of piety and virtue had been early instilled into her mind, and had taken deep root; and she possessed great personal accomplishments.

As Mrs. Ashton, and most of those who visited her, were of a literary
turn,

turn, their conversation was often less insipid, and more instructive, than that which prevails in many genteel societies. Cards were seldom introduced; and they were particularly discountenanced by Mr. Grantham. One afternoon, some debate having arisen whether they should be admitted, that gentleman said, 'With respect to cards, I entirely adopt the opinion concerning them which is given by a celebrated modern writer, when he says, "They are too trifling for me, when I am grave; and too dull when I am chearful." I do not consider it as an immorality to play at cards, if too much time be not wasted in it, but I dislike it for its extreme insipidity. It not only is unattended with any intellectual advantage or improvement, but

‘ but it is to me altogether unproduc-
‘ tive of pleasure. And I think the
‘ enormous waste of time that many
‘ people make, in this paltry, though
‘ fashionable amusement, is a great
‘ evil. In the dullest company which
‘ can almost be conceived, from a com-
‘ munication of ideas something may
‘ frequently be learned ; but I know
‘ of nothing that we can be taught by
‘ cards, except it be selfishness or ava-
‘ rice. Indeed, I consider the con-
‘ summate ignorance that I meet
‘ with in some of my acquaintance,
‘ as resulting in a great degree from
‘ the time they spend at cards. They
‘ could hardly, otherwise, contrive to
‘ be so totally unacquainted with every
‘ thing that is worth knowing. If
‘ persons find time hang heavy on
‘ their hands, the pleasures of conver-
‘ sation,

‘ fation, of reading, and of mufic,
 ‘ and other amu ements which might
 ‘ be introduced into polite fociety, are
 ‘ fo much fuperior to that of cards,
 ‘ that I am furprized pleafanter me-
 ‘ thods of killing time, if it muft be
 ‘ killed, are not adopted or invented.’

THE company at this time at Mrs. Afhton’s was more numerous than ufual ; and they did not all agree in opinion with Mr. Grantham. Among thofe who were prefent, were Mr. Ainfley, a barrifter at law, his wife, and Mr. Mainwaring, the vicar of a neighbouring parifh. It was remarked by Mr. Ainfley, that an ingenious foreign writer has maintained, that the univerfal tafte for card-playing, which prevails throughout almoft every part of Europe, has produced a confiderable change in the manners of men ;
 and

and that this change appears to have been for the better. Before the invention of cards, there was less general intercourse between the sexes ; that is, they were less together, less in society or company : but the perpetual intercourse between them, which card-playing has occasioned, has greatly softened and civilized the manners of men, and rendered them less inclined to daring schemes of violence and ambition than at former periods. In short, the invention of card-playing, the progress of this amusement, and its universality, have greatly contributed to change the state of manners in Europe, and to bring its inhabitants from their antient ferocity to their present degree of civilization.

‘ I am far from thinking,’ said Mr.
Grantham,

Grantham, ' that the present civilized
 ' manners of Europe can be fairly at-
 ' tributed to so strange a source as the
 ' invention of card-playing. This
 ' change of manners may certainly be
 ' much more naturally and reason-
 ' ably accounted for by the abolition
 ' of the feudal system, the invention
 ' of the art of printing, and the pro-
 ' gress of the arts and sciences. But,
 ' if it should be admitted, that the in-
 ' vention of card-playing might be of
 ' use, in softening the manners of men,
 ' at such a period as that in which the
 ' feudal system prevailed, this diver-
 ' sion can hardly be thought of any
 ' use for any similar purposes now.
 ' We are at present, I believe, suffi-
 ' ciently soft and effeminate. And I
 ' remember that the foreign writer,
 ' to whom Mr. Ainsley refers, ac-
 VOL. I. C ' knowledges,

‘ knowledges, that the sedentary life,
‘ to which this eternal amusement re-
‘ duces the two sexes, is calculated to
‘ weaken and enervate the body ; and
‘ also, that if we do not see so many
‘ great crimes as formerly, we see
‘ fewer instances of the great and
‘ splendid virtues.’ A general frivo-
‘ lousness of manners has taken place,
‘ a propensity to luxurious trifling,
‘ which has a tendency to disqualify
‘ the mind for any great, or valuable,
‘ or manly purposes.’

Mrs. Ainsley remarked, that she thought one advantage at least resulted from the use of cards. As they made people talk less, of course they talked less scandal than they otherwise would. Mrs. Ashton replied, that, in her opinion, the propagation of scandal was not much prevented by the

the practice of card-playing. The attention required by them might be sufficient to prevent any very rational conversation; but intervals were found adequate to the communication of whatever fashionable scandal might be in circulation. Those who are disposed to deal in defamation will not be prevented from doing it by the use of cards.

‘I have somewhere read,’ said Philip, ‘that the inhabitants of a very dreary part of the world, in which one should not expect to meet with much knowledge or civilization, I mean the inhabitants of Iceland, spend their leisure hours in a more rational manner, than the generality of those who live in the politer parts of Europe. It is said even of the Icelandic peasants, that, when they

‘ meet together, their chief pastime is
‘ reading the history of their own
‘ country : from which custom it
‘ arises, that it is difficult to meet
‘ with a peasant among them who is
‘ not well acquainted with their history. Another of their amusements
‘ consists in reciting verses to each
‘ other. They appear to be well
‘ instructed in the principles of religion ; and are an honest, obliging,
‘ and well-intentioned people.’

Mr. Grantham confirmed what Philip had advanced in favour of the Icelanders, and of their taste for literature and for rational amusements. He added, that at an early period poetry flourished very much in Iceland ; and that many of the Icelandic peasants could repeat the works of some of their poets by heart. Before
this

this island became subject to Norway, it was one of the few countries in Europe in which the sciences were esteemed and cultivated; it appears, from their antient chronicles, that its inhabitants possessed no inconsiderable degree of knowledge in moral philosophy, natural history, and astronomy; some of their writings in the eleventh and twelfth centuries have been printed; and many of their manuscripts of that age are still in being.

Mr. Mainwaring said, that he had always considered one of the best arguments for the use of cards to be, the utility of having some amusement in which persons of different tempers and characters could readily join, and in which all persons could at once unite, without any previous acquaint-

ance, and without knowing any thing of each other's dispositions. 'Rational conversation,' said he, 'is certainly preferable, more instructive, and more pleasing; but how often do you fall into company who are totally incapable of any thing that can justly be called rational conversation? In such a case, cards are a relief; and though, as I readily admit, you pass your time with a very sufficient degree of insipidity and dulness, yet among strangers, and persons who are not much in the habit of thinking, and who have little taste for literature, you would, perhaps, be more awkward, and more dull, if the use of cards were precluded.'

'I can by no means think,' replied Mr. Grantham, 'that, because you of-

'ten

' ten meet with company too dull and
 ' tasteless, and too 'destitute of know-
 ' ledge, to afford any very instructive
 ' conversation, that therefore a fashion
 ' should be introduced and coun-
 ' tenanced, which renders all company
 ' almost equally dull, equally stupid,
 ' and equally insipid. It would be
 ' much better to endure such company
 ' as were incapable of agreeable con-
 ' versation, when one had the misfor-
 ' tune to fall into it, with as much
 ' patience as we could summon up on
 ' the occasion, and to collect such
 ' ideas as they were capable of con-
 ' veying, rather than persist in a prac-
 ' tice which puts all company upon
 ' a level. But such is the effect of
 ' fashion, that I have often known cards
 ' called for in companies, who were
 ' extremely capable of sustaining an
 C 4 ' instructive

‘ instructive and interesting conver-
‘ sation. This is a much greater trial
‘ of my patience, than the occasional
‘ endurance of the conversation even
‘ of the most ignorant and thoughtless.
‘ One is sometimes diverted by their
‘ absurdities ; but cards afford to me
‘ as little amusement as instruction.
‘ And I cannot but regard it, both as
‘ the interest and the duty of persons
‘ of taste, and sentiment, and know-
‘ ledge, to take every opportunity of
‘ discountenancing a species of fa-
‘ shionable amusement, which is only
‘ adapted for the propagation and
‘ perpetuation of ignorance, which
‘ occasions a shameful waste of that
‘ time which might be much more
‘ beneficially, as well as agreeably em-
‘ ployed, which is equally useless to
‘ the body and to the mind, and
‘ which

‘which is best calculated to please
 ‘those persons of both sexes, who are
 ‘the most devoid of genius, and the
 ‘most insignificant and frivolous.’

C H A P. IV.

Philip Waldegrave undertakes a journey to Ludlow, in company with Mr. Grantham—Conversation at the house of old Mr. Waldegrave, relative to Gray the poet—Observations on medical practitioners, and medical practice—Mr. Grantham and Philip proceed to Tenbury—The former meets with an opportunity of displaying his humanity—They arrive at Ludlow.

OF the character of Mr. Grantham, we have already given some account in the preceding chapter; and we have also taken notice of the pleasure he took in the company of Philip Waldegrave.

Waldegrave. As this gentleman was perfectly master of his own time, and loved to relax himself from study by an agreeable interchange of air and exercise, he frequently made short excursions into the country round Evelham, sometimes on foot, and sometimes on horseback. And having formed a design to take a journey to Ludlow, on a visit to a clergyman there, who had been his fellow collegian, he had an inclination that young Waldegrave should accompany him. The acquiescence of the latter was easily obtained, and the consent of Mr. Bryant without much difficulty. Mr. Waldegrave, the father, was made acquainted with the scheme, and it was settled, as Worcester was in the way to Ludlow, that Mr. Grantham and Philip should dine at the house

of the old gentleman, and not set off for Ludlow till the following day. Mr. Thomas Waldegrave well knew the respectable character of Mr. Grantham ; and was, therefore, not in the least displeased at his son's intimacy with him. On the contrary, he considered that gentleman's attachment to Philip as a companion, to be a presumption much in favour of his son's qualifications, both intellectual and moral.

Mr. Grantham and Philip proposed to make this journey on horseback ; they accordingly rode to Worcester before dinner ; and met with a very kind reception from old Mr. Waldegrave. He had previously engaged Dr. Heathcote to dine with him on that day. A similarity of taste and of manners soon brought Mr. Grantham

ham

ham and Dr. Heathcote acquainted. After dinner a conversation took place relative to several eminent English poets; and old Mr. Waldegrave observed, that he had been reading that morning the *Long Story*, written by our celebrated poet GRAY, which, he said, he thought a very whimsical performance. ‘It is so,’ replied Dr. Heathcote, ‘and the opinions of the
 ‘critics concerning its merits have
 ‘been somewhat various: but at
 ‘least one can hardly avoid being
 ‘pleased with the strokes in it relative
 ‘to our antient English manners,
 ‘and the stately dignity which formerly characterized our nobility.’

‘Perhaps,’ said Mr. Grantham,
 ‘you may not be acquainted with
 ‘some remarkable particulars respecting Miss Speed, one of the *brace*
 ‘of

‘ of warriors, not in buff, who are re-
‘ presented, in this poem, as visiting
‘ Gray, and of whom he says, that Me-
‘ lissa was her *nom de guerre*, and that
‘ heaven had armed her *with spirit*,
‘ wit, and satire. This lady was li-
‘ nearly descended from honest John
‘ Speed, the historian and taylor, who
‘ possessed a degree of merit that
‘ would have done honour to an
‘ higher station. She was the
‘ daughter of colonel Speed, and was
‘ possessed of so many accomplish-
‘ ments, that lady Cobham, with
‘ whom she had been educated, con-
‘ ceived a great regard for her, and
‘ left her the bulk of her fortune.
‘ She afterwards married the count
‘ de Viri, ambassador from the king
‘ of Sardinia to the court of Great
‘ Britain.’

PHILIP

PHILIP remarked, that it was much to be regretted, that so fine a genius as Gray did not produce a greater number of compositions ; and that his indolence, and delicacy of taste, should have occasioned his works to be comprised within so narrow a compass.

DR. Heathcote assented to what young Waldegrave had said ; and observed, that it would have been a valuable acquisition to the public, if Mr. Gray had written a treatise on the antient Gothic architecture. As he was well acquainted with the old Gothic structures in England, and with all the various changes in that mode of building, and could ascertain the ages of the different erections, a work on this subject from a man of such extensive knowledge,
and

and of so fine a taste, would probably have been a very pleasing performance. Such was his sagacity with respect to Gothic structures, that it is said he could almost pronounce, at first sight, on the precise time when every particular part of any of our cathedrals was erected.

SOME farther conversation took place, relative to the poetical merits of Gray; after which it was agreed, that they should all sup together at the house of Dr. Heathcote. They passed the evening together very agreeably; and, in the course of their conversation, some remarks were made relative to the practice of physic, and to the difficulties which men of merit experienced, in their attempts to arrive to any degree of eminence in this profession. Mr. Grantham observed,

observed, that he had known several physicians, of very moderate talents and attainments, acquire large fortunes by their practice, while others, of much superior abilities, could scarcely procure a subsistence.

DR. Heathcote admitted the truth of Mr. Grantham's remark ; and said, that the success of superficial medical men might be partly accounted for, from their being much more ready to practise petty arts to bring themselves into public notice, than men of superior talents, who also generally possessed superior spirit ; and therefore would not be guilty of those mean contrivances to obtain patients, and to attract attention, which they justly considered as below the dignity of their profession.

MR. Thomas Waldegrave remarked,
ed,

ed, that he believed something similar might be observed in other professions. 'I do not think,' said he, 'that quackery is confined to the profession of medicine: superficial pretenders may be seen in the other professions, and who, by a sufficient quantity of assurance, and an assiduous attention to their own interest, and to all the arts by which it can be promoted, arrive to a degree of estimation with the generality, to which their merit could give them no just or reasonable claim.'

YOUNG Waldegrave mentioned it as a remarkable instance of the effects of an envious opposition to superior merit, that our celebrated Harvey, after the publication of his book on the circulation of the blood, which has rendered him immortal, lost, for a time,

a time, much of his practice. His discovery raised him up many opponents of his own profession; and though they were incapable of refuting his book, they were too successful in obstructing his private practice, by representing him as a visionary man, who adopted strange ideas, not generally admitted by the faculty. His resplendent merit did, however, in the end, completely surmount all these arts.

Mr. Grantham observed, that the moderns appeared greatly to have excelled the antients in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, and botany; but he asked Dr. Heathcote, whether it was really his opinion, that the modern physicians had made proportionable improvements with regard to
the

the actual cure of diseases? The doctor replied, that he wished he were able to say more in favour of his profession, in this respect, than it was in his power to do. ‘Perhaps,’ said he, ‘physicians have been too much employed in amusing speculations, and in forming ingenious theories; and too little attentive to the best practical methods of curing diseases. We understand the nature of diseases better than the ancients; but in many of those diseases, which are the most distressful and the most fatal, our modes of cure appear to be neither more speedy, nor more efficacious. And I must candidly acknowledge, that in the study of medicine, as in that of theology and morals, no theory, however ingenious, is of much value, if it does
‘not

‘not tend to promote a better practice.’

THE following morning Philip and Mr. Grantham set off from Worcester, and rode to Tenbury, where they proposed to dine. The weather was extremely fine, and they surveyed the beauties of the country at their leisure, which was the mode of travelling most agreeable to Mr. Grantham’s taste. Soon after they had arrived at their inn at Tenbury, a handsome young woman, neatly dressed, but who seemed much fatigued, came into the inn-yard. She had a small bundle in her hand, and enquired whether the London waggon, which generally stopt at that inn, was yet arrived. The people of the inn acquainted her, that it had been gone about two hours. At this information

tion she seemed much disconcerted ; and, having paused a few minutes, with a very melancholy air, she desired them to bring her a slice of bread, and a glass of wine and water. Mr. Grantham, who stood in the public room, waiting till dinner was prepared, viewed her with great attention, and saw something in her figure which interested him much in her favour. He could see, by her behaviour, that she had not been accustomed to be alone in the tap-room of a public inn ; and, though she seemed desirous of concealing her distress, he could observe the tears silently trickling down her cheeks.

THE heart of Mr. Grantham was susceptible of every impression of humanity ; and he therefore naturally felt a desire to learn, whether the affliction

affliction of this female stranger was of such a kind as it might be in his power to alleviate. With this view, he addressed her with great delicacy, and intimated to her, that if she laboured under any distress which he could contribute to remove, he should be extremely happy in an opportunity of doing it. He assured her, that he was influenced by no impertinent curiosity, nor any improper motive of any kind; but as her affliction was apparent, notwithstanding her endeavours to conceal it, he could not avoid feeling a strong propensity to afford her any assistance that might be in his power.

THE politeness and tenderness of Mr. Grantham's manner, at length rendered her inclined to communicate to him the cause of her distress; and she

she met with nothing to discourage her in the behaviour of young Waldegrave, which was modest and respectful. She was, therefore, prevailed upon to go with them into a parlour belonging to the inn, where she acquainted them, that she was the daughter of a clergyman, who had been dead about four years, and who had with difficulty supported himself and his family upon a small living in Cheshire. She had also had the misfortune to lose her mother, somewhat more than two years since, and one of these years had chiefly lived with an aunt at Namptwich. But her aunt being in narrow circumstances, was incapable of giving her much assistance ; and, therefore, she had in part supported herself by needle-work. She added, that she had been married
more

more than a twelvemonth, to a young gentleman of the name of Berners, who had entered into the navy, and who had long courted her. She feared, she said, that it had been an imprudent match, as she had no fortune, and he was only a midshipman, and derived but a very scanty allowance from his father, who had also been extremely averse to their marriage. But they had a sincere affection for each other, and though they were both young, and might have been inconsiderate, she hoped they might yet be happy.

HER narration was sometimes interrupted by her tears ; and she concluded by telling them, that her husband had been obliged to repair to his ship in less than a month after their marriage, and that the ship had been

out upon a cruise ; but that it was now, as she learned from the newspapers, returned to Portsmouth. She was, therefore, now going to London, where she had some relations, by whose assistance she might be the better enabled to go afterwards to Portsmouth, where she hoped to have the satisfaction of again meeting with her husband.

MR. Grantham then inquired into the state of her finances. Mrs. Berners informed him, with a sigh, that her husband, before he went from England, had left her all the cash he could spare ; but that this was no large sum : and her whole present stock amounted to little more than thirty shillings. It was this consideration which had induced her to think of going to London in the waggon,

as

as it was hardly in her power to go by a more genteel mode of conveyance. She had reached Tenbury by walking thither part of the way, and being assisted in the other part by the use of a returned post-chaise.

As Mr. Grantham had a full conviction, from the modesty of her demeanour, and the artless simplicity of her manner, that what she had related was the truth, he assured her, that he sincerely sympathized with her under her present difficulties, and wished to afford her assistance. He solicited her to do them the favour to dine with them, as their dinner was almost ready; and recommended it to her to go to London by a stage-coach, which he understood was to set out from that inn the same evening. To enable

her to do this, and to assist her in her future expences, he begged her acceptance of ten guineas. She was overwhelmed and confounded at this generosity, in a gentleman who was a perfect stranger to her; and discovered great reluctance to take the money that he offered. But he pressed it strongly upon her, and told her that she might, if she pleased, consider it as a loan, which she might repay at any future time, when she should find it convenient. He informed her in what manner she might direct to him; but desired her not to give herself any concern, or subject herself to any difficulty about the repayment.

Mrs. Berners was at length prevailed upon to accept the generous offer of Mr. Grantham; and she expressed,
in

in strong terms, her acknowledgements to him for his kindness. They afterwards dined together, and she agreed, in conformity to Mr. Grantham's advice, to stay at the inn till the evening, and then to proceed to London in the stage-coach.

AFTER dinner Mr. Grantham and Waldegrave took a kind and respectful leave of Mrs. Berners, and again mounted their horses, in order to prosecute their journey to Ludlow. As they rode together, Philip complimented Mr. Grantham on his humane and generous behaviour to Mrs. Berners. Mr. Grantham told him, that it was his custom to carry more money about him than was necessary for his travelling expences, that he might always have it in his power, without inconvenience, to perform an act of generosity, when any

proper opportunity should offer. 'I
'know,' said he, 'that some persons
'are very unwilling to carry more
'money about them than is necessary,
'lest they should meet with highway-
'men on the road. But I had much
'rather run the hazard of losing a
'considerable sum to robbers, who
'are a set of people, that, happily, one
'does not very often meet with, than
'be deprived of that pleasure which
'I have ever found attendant on acts
'of real and disinterested benevolence.
'And yet,' he added, 'I hope I am
'not actuated merely by a desire of
'obtaining that pleasure, according to
'the ideas of some theorists in mo-
'rals, but by a still higher and nobler
'motive.'

MR. Grantham explained to Wal-
degrave the principles on which he
acted,

acted, and his general mode of conduct, with the greater freedom, not from any ostentatious views, but because he was desirous of instilling the same sentiments into him by which he was himself actuated.

THEY arrived in the evening at Ludlow, at the house of Mr. Beswick, which was the name of Mr. Grant-ham's friend, and from whom they met with a very kind and hospitable reception.

C H A P. V.

Character of Mr. Beswick, and that of his wife—Mr. Beswick, Mr. Grantham, and Philip, take a view of the town of Ludlow, and its antiquities—Conversation respecting the character of Mr. Addison, and on biographical misrepresentations.

MR. Beswick, the clergyman at whose house Mr. Grantham and Philip were now engaged on a visit, was a man of considerable learning, and of great simplicity of manners. He applied himself closely to the duties of his profession, and was much respected in the town of Ludlow, and its neighbourhood. His temper was kind and benevolent, and his behaviour modest and humble. He was somewhat more than fifty years of age:

age : he had a wife about one year younger than himself, and a daughter of the age of twenty. The disposition of Mrs. Beswick was less gentle than that of her husband. She had too much asperity of tongue, and was somewhat addicted to passion and to ill humour. She was, however, a very notable manager of the affairs of her family, and extremely attentive to its interests. The daughter resembled her father in temper, had a taste for literature, and was more fond of reading than of the ordinary feminine employments.

THE next morning after their arrival at Mr. Beswick's house, that gentleman, when they had breakfasted, proposed to Mr. Grantham and Philip Waldegrave, that if it were agreeable to them, he would walk

with them over the town of Ludlow, and shew them in it whatever might be worthy of their notice. They readily accepted his proposal; and accordingly walked over the greatest part of the four wards into which the town is divided. They examined its seven gates, and took a view of the castle, its battlements, and antient towers. As the castle was a palace of the prince of Wales, in right of his principality, there are still some remains of the royal apartments, which they also viewed, as they did likewise the chapel of the castle, the parochial church, and the remains of the antient priory on the north side of the town.

WHEN they returned home to dinner, they found at Mr. Beswick's a gentleman of the name of Nettleton,
a man

a man of fortune in the neighbourhood of Ludlow, and whom Mr. Beswick had invited to dine with him on that day. Mr. Beswick's ecclesiastical preferment was not inconsiderable, and he had some patrimonial estate; so that he lived in a genteel and liberal manner. Mrs. Beswick also, though not always in a very sweet mood, was on this occasion not ill-disposed for the accommodation of her husband's guests. She had, therefore, provided an elegant dinner, which their morning excursion did not occasion them to eat with the worse appetite.

AFTER dinner some literary conversation took place; and it was observed by Miss Beswick, that she had lately been much employed in reading the Spectators, and was particu-

larly pleased with those papers which were written by Mr. Addison. Mr. Grantham said, that they were certainly the most valuable in that collection; and he remarked, that the Spectators had contributed more, than was generally apprehended, to improve and polish the manners of the English nation. He added, that the love of virtue, and regard to the interests of religion, which were so conspicuous in the writings of Addison, greatly augmented the merit of his productions, and did him more honour than even the elegance of his taste, or the superiority of his genius.

Mr. Nettleton expressed his concern at some attempts that had been recently made to lessen our reverence for Addison as a man, and to diminish our ideas of the excellencies of
his

his character. ‘When a man,’ said he, ‘has rendered himself deservedly
 ‘eminent by writings of distinguished
 ‘merit, and which are calculated to
 ‘promote the interests of virtue, it is
 ‘injurious to the public to degrade
 ‘the character of such a man, on
 ‘slight and insufficient grounds. The
 ‘best men are not without their
 ‘failings; but those failings ought
 ‘not to be exaggerated. If you
 ‘lessen our esteem for the character of
 ‘a celebrated author, you in some
 ‘degree diminish the influence of his
 ‘writings. When the character of
 ‘an able advocate for virtue is wan-
 ‘tonly degraded, the injury is not
 ‘done to him only, but his produc-
 ‘tions are also rendered less benefi-
 ‘cial to mankind.’

MR. Beswick concurred in senti-
 ment

ment with Mr. Nettleton ; and he remarked, that it had been objected to biographers, that they were generally too partial to the persons concerning whom they wrote, and represented their actions in too favourable a light. ‘ It is certainly proper,’ said he, ‘ that the actions and characters of eminent persons should be truly represented, so far as real knowledge upon the subject can be obtained ; but, in doubtful cases, it is surely best to err on the favourable side. Uncandid representations of those characters, whom we have been accustomed to regard with reverence, on account of their moral excellencies, can do no honour to human nature, nor have any tendency to promote the love or the practice of virtue.’

‘ I AM

‘ I AM perfectly of your opinion,
 ‘ Sir,’ said Mr. Grantham ; ‘ and I
 ‘ think it much to be regretted, that
 ‘ the characters of men of real and
 ‘ incontestible merit should be de-
 ‘ graded and tarnished by unsupported
 ‘ assertions, by hearsay reports, and by
 ‘ malignant insinuations, totally desti-
 ‘ tute of any proper foundation. And,
 ‘ indeed, it appears to me, that a pro-
 ‘ pensity in a biographical writer to
 ‘ degrade the characters of great and
 ‘ excellent men, on slight and insuffi-
 ‘ cient grounds, is a fault for which
 ‘ hardly any acuteness of remark, dig-
 ‘ nity of language, or excellence of
 ‘ composition, can be a sufficient atone-
 ‘ ment.’

MRS. Beswick and her daughter
 were now about to leave the gentle-
 men to themselves, when Mr. Grant-
 ham

ham expressed his wishes, that the ladies would still continue to favour them with their company. No conversation, he presumed, was likely to take place among them, which it would be improper for the ladies to hear; and though a bachelor, he was too much attached to the ladies, to be in any respect a friend to the custom which prevailed, of being deprived of their company so soon after dinner. He thought the men and the women were benefited by the society of each other. By the company of intelligent men the ladies might obtain knowledge, and by the company of virtuous women the men might acquire delicacy and politeness.

THE other gentlemen expressing similar sentiments, the ladies were prevailed upon not to withdraw, and the

the conversation concerning Addison was resumed. It was remarked by Philip Waldegrave, that none of the circumstances, which had been mentioned to Addison's disadvantage, were calculated to give so unfavourable an impression of him, as a tale which had been told, that he had once put an execution into the house of his friend Steele, to recover the loan of an hundred pounds. Mr. Grantham replied, that the transaction had been grossly misrepresented ; that the sum was a thousand pounds ; that what was done was with a view to excite Steele to a sense of his improvident and extravagant mode of living, and to do him a service ; and that it was so understood by Steele himself. He added, that some of the stories which had been propagated concerning Addison,

dison, appeared to have been collected from conversations between Pope and Spence, though the former, from the rivalry and misunderstanding which subsisted between them, might naturally be supposed not to be very tender of the reputation of Addison. That Pope retained his animosity against Addison after his death, seemed sufficiently apparent from his publication of his severe, though beautiful lines against him, a considerable time after that event. His substitution of the name of Atticus made little difference in the case, as it was so universally known who was the person that was intended.

‘I HAVE never believed,’ said Mr. Nettleton, ‘that the translation of the
‘first book of the Iliad, published by
‘Tickell, was translated by Addison,
‘as

‘ as has been suggested, out of enmity
 ‘ to Pope. The fact has never been
 ‘ proved. The translation was pub-
 ‘ lished as Tickell’s, and was probably
 ‘ his own. Addison might possibly
 ‘ correct it ; and in this, as Tickell
 ‘ was his intimate acquaintance, I can
 ‘ see no impropriety. The accusation
 ‘ against Addison, on this head, was
 ‘ not published till long after his death,
 ‘ and when he could not defend him-
 ‘ self. Some of the circumstances of
 ‘ the accusation have been proved to
 ‘ be false ; and I think it gross injustice
 ‘ to condemn so excellent a man, and
 ‘ so fine a writer, upon such insuffi-
 ‘ cient grounds.’

Miss Beswick remarked, that she
 had somewhere read, that the mar-
 riage between Mr. Addison and the
 countess of Warwick was very far
 from

from being a happy union. 'It
' might be so, Miss,' said Mr. Grant-
ham ; ' I, who am a bachelor, may
' be persuaded, without much dif-
' ficulty, that all marriages are not
' happy. But I do not suppose that
' Addison was really the tame, mean-
' spirited husband he has been repre-
' sented.'

' INDEED,' said Mrs. Beswick, ' I
' think it no discredit to a man to
' behave respectfully to his wife, or to
' be unwilling to offend her.'

' You are probably right, Madam,'
said Mr. Grantham, smiling ; ' and
' must understand these things better
' than I do : but, I should imagine, a
' husband may be too humble, as well
' as too assuming ; and that at least he
' ought not to be the slave of his
' wife. Something like this, how-
' ever, has been laboriously represent-

' ed.

' ed of Addison : though, perhaps,
 ' with very little foundation. But
 ' Addison was a man in whose degra-
 ' dation one feels no pleasure ; nor
 ' can we see without disgust, pains
 ' taken to place him in a ridiculous
 ' point of view. His marriage with
 ' the countess of Warwick has, in-
 ' deed, been stated to be a very un-
 ' equal one, on account of his in-
 ' feriority of rank. But it appears to
 ' me, that it was a great inconsistency
 ' in a writer, who himself assumed
 ' much of the dignity of literature, to
 ' represent it as an extreme condescen-
 ' sion, in the countess of Warwick,
 ' to marry such a man as Mr. Ad-
 ' dison. His excellency of character,
 ' and his superiority of genius, must
 ' have placed him on a level with any
 ' countess upon earth.'

C H A P.

C H A P. VI.

A visit to Mr. Nettleton—His seat described—His collection of paintings—Character of Leonardo da Vinci—Of affording encouragement to living artists—Of foreign travel.

AFTER the close of the conversation, which is recorded in the preceding chapter, Mr. Nettleton gave Mr. Bewick and his guests an invitation to dine with him, at his house, on the following day. They accordingly mounted their horses in the morning, and, having taken a circuit round the country, contrived to reach Mr. Nettleton's about an hour before dinner-time. The house of this gentleman, which was about six miles from Ludlow, was situated in a valley sheltered

by rising grounds, and the neighbourhood agreeably diversified with wood and water. The house was built in an elegant style; it was fitted up and furnished with much true taste; and the gardens were extremely pleasing.

MR. Nettleton had, a few years before, made the tour of Europe; and in the course of his travels, had purchased some valuable pictures by the best masters. In forming his collection, he had attended more to his own taste, which was very good, than to the recommendations of connoisseurs, or to the mere names of artists. By this mode of conduct, his collection had been rendered less costly; though, perhaps, not less intrinsically valuable. Mr. Nettleton's guests took a view of his pictures before dinner, and were particularly struck

struck with a fine piece by Leonardo da Vinci, which he had purchased at Florence. This occasioned some conversation concerning that able artist ; and it was observed by Mr. Nettleton, that Da Vinci had a most extensive knowledge of the principles of his art ; and was eminently distinguished for the universality of his genius. He said farther of this great painter, that he was handsome in his person, polite in his manners, extremely pleasing in conversation, a master of all the genteel exercises of his time, an expert horseman, and dextrous in the use of arms. He was a studious and critical observer of nature ; was the best anatomist of the age in which he lived ; and was well skilled in optics and geometry. He was acquainted with the principles

ples of mechanics, was a good engineer, and an able architect. He understood music, and both played and sang with uncommon excellence. In his old age, he seems not to have met with sufficient respect from Leo X. ; but he was treated with much regard, and even affection, by Francis I. in whose arms he died.

MR. BESWICK remarked, that great merit in painting had lately been displayed by many English artists ; but it was a subject of regret, that they had not hitherto met with that encouragement, especially in historic painting, which might reasonably have been expected in an opulent and polished nation.

‘ IT is very true,’ replied Mr. Grantham, ‘ and I wish it were more
‘ the fashion for our nobility, and

‘other persons possessed of large incomes, to adorn their houses with historic paintings of English artists; and that this were extended to the public halls of the trading companies of the metropolis of the kingdom, and to various other public edifices. But, at present, there is seldom a sufficient motive, the love of fame excepted, to lead the historic painter to exert the full force and energy of his genius.’

‘I HAVE a great respect,’ said Waldegrave, ‘for the performances in painting of antient and of foreign artists, and view them, when I have an opportunity, with much pleasure; but I think, that, if I were a man of large fortune, I should rather form a collection of the best works of living artists, than of those of the antient masters.’

‘masters. It appears to me, that
 ‘there is more merit in encouraging
 ‘a living artist, than in purchasing the
 ‘productions of those who are dead.
 ‘The latter may result merely from
 ‘vanity and ostentation ; but by the
 ‘former, to a love of the arts seem
 ‘added benevolence and generosity :
 ‘and it may, perhaps, be the best me-
 ‘thod to raise the art itself to an high-
 ‘er degree of future excellence.’

WHEN they had surveyed Mr.
 Nettleton’s paintings, house, and
 gardens, dinner was announced.
 This gentleman had a wife, two sons,
 and a daughter, all of whom were
 introduced to the company. Mrs.
 Nettleton was a lady of an agreeable
 person, of great good sense, and very
 graceful in her manners. Her sons
 and daughter had been all well edu-

cated, and appeared to advantage. Various topics of conversation took place at dinner-time, and afterwards. Among other subjects which were cursorily discussed, one was, the utility of foreign travel. It was remarked by Mr. Nettleton, that in those ages in which books were scarce, travelling for the acquisition of knowledge seems to have been more common, among studious men, than it is at present. ‘They who now travel, are,’ said he, ‘for the most part, superficial young men of fortune, who make a greater progress in foreign vices, than in foreign sciences, or in foreign literature.’

‘It must, however, I think, be confessed,’ said Mr. Beswick, ‘that there have been, of late, sundry travellers, of real knowledge, and capable

‘pable of making just observations,
‘who have published accounts of
‘their travels, and by which much
‘valuable information has been com-
‘municated to the public.’

‘I ADMIT the justice of your re-
‘mark, Sir, with respect to several late
‘travellers,’ replied Mr. Nettleton;
‘but the generality of travellers are
‘of another character; and it is my
‘opinion, that no young man of for-
‘tune should be sent abroad to travel,
‘till he has laid in a good fund of
‘knowledge at home, been made well
‘acquainted with his own country,
‘its laws and constitution, and
‘till much pains have been taken to
‘instil into him good morals, and
‘good principles.’

IN the evening, they returned
home to Ludlow, where Mr. Beswick

found his wife not quite in so good a temper as when he set out for Mr. Nettleton's. She had been discomposed by her servants, which was the more easily effected, from her disposition being somewhat irritable. One of her neighbours had also offended her, having not treated her, as she imagined, with sufficient civility. Her husband was not convinced, upon a statement of the case, that she had much reason to complain. He was, however, desirous of pacifying her ; but he did not say much upon the occasion, having adopted the maxim of an ingenious French writer, " That it is always wrong to attempt " to oppose *reason* to *ill humour*."

C H A P. VII.

Mr. Grantham and Philip Waldegrave proceed to Leominster, and pay a visit to Mr. Trevannion—Account of that gentleman and his family—Character of Mr. Barford—Remarkable instance of invariable friendship—Reflexions occasioned by the death of Mr. Norville—On the powers vested in justices of the peace—Mr. Grantham and Philip arrive at Bromyard, and dine at an inn there—Character of the landlord—They return to Evesham.

THE following day, Mr. Grantham and Philip again mounted their horses, having previously breakfasted with Mr. Beswick and his family. They proposed not to return immediately to Worcester, but to go round

by the way of Leominster, where Mr. Grantham had a friend, of the name of Trevannion, whom he intended to take this opportunity of visiting. As the distance between Ludlow and Leominster was not more than eleven miles, they arrived there with ease before noon. They met with a very hearty welcome from Mr. Trevannion, who was a gentleman of moderate fortune, in the commission of the peace, and who had rendered himself eminently useful in the neighbourhood, by his upright discharge of the duties of a magistrate.

WALDEGRAVE had never before been at Leominster, and therefore Mr. Trevannion carried him and Mr. Grantham to see the church, the remains of a priory at the east end of it, and the ruins of an antient palace near the town. They returned home

to

to dinner, and Mr. Trevannion introduced to his friends his wife and daughter. The former was a lady possessed of many respectable qualities, and at present in her thirty-eighth year. Miss Trevannion was an amiable young lady, of the age of eighteen, and an only child.

MR. Trevannion had also sent to a neighbouring clergyman, with whom he was intimate, to favour him with his company at dinner. He accordingly came, and was introduced to Mr. Trevannion's other guests. This gentleman, whose name was Barford, had passed much of his time in study and retirement. He loved privacy, and was averse to company, excepting such as were suitable to his own taste, and consisting of persons to whom he had been accustomed. When, however, he found that

the persons with whom he was were of a literary taste, he associated with them with the less difficulty, though not without a mixture of reserve.

IN the course of their dinner, and afterwards, Mr. Trevannion and his guests conversed on several subjects, and particularly on friendship. It was observed by Mr. Grantham, that one of the most remarkable instances of friendship in modern times, is that which subsisted between two learned physicians, Sir Thomas Baynes, and Sir John Finch. They were both educated at Cambridge, and both pupils of the celebrated Dr. Henry More. They studied physic together; they travelled together; and were so firmly united in their friendship, that they seem to have resolved, as much as possible, to proceed together, in every step and advancement
in

in life. They took the degree of doctor of physic together at Padua; they graduated together at Cambridge; they were also jointly elected fellows of the royal society, and they were admitted at the same time fellows extraordinary of the college of physicians of London. They were inseparable companions, and constant partners in each other's fortune, and they were interred in the same grave.

SOON after dinner, news was brought to Mr. Trevannion of the death of Mr. Norville, a clergyman who had long resided in the neighbourhood of Leominster, and who was highly esteemed by his literary friends, on account of the uncommon learning that he possessed, though he had not made himself generally known to the world by any publication. 'One cannot but regret,' said

Mr. Trevannion, ' that so much
' knowledge, the accumulated acqui-
' tions of many years, should be de-
' posited under the silent tomb; or ra-
' ther, that it should be wholly depart-
' ed, like the life of its late possessor.'

' You remind me,' said Mr. Barford,
' of an observation of Sir Edward
' Coke. That profound lawyer re-
' marks, that " certain it is, that when
" a great learned man, who is long
" in making, dieth, much learning
" dieth with him."

' FROM such considerations as these, said Mr. Grantham, ' and from the
' great extent of the powers of the
' human mind, I think, a strong pre-
' sumptive argument may be drawn,
' from the principles of reason, in
' support of the certainty of a future
' state. Can we suppose, that the great
' author

‘author of nature would make human
 ‘beings capable of such high attain-
 ‘ments, if they were intended only
 ‘for the present transitory scenes?’

‘I THINK it is not to be supposed,’
 replied Mr. Barford, ‘if we attend
 ‘merely to the principles of natural
 ‘reason, and have formed any just
 ‘conceptions of the attributes of the
 ‘Deity. Highly as I estimate the
 ‘additional evidences of a future state
 ‘which we derive from revelation, I
 ‘think notwithstanding, that the ar-
 ‘guments from reason, in support of
 ‘this most important truth, are enti-
 ‘tled to great regard. That strong
 ‘desire of future life and immortality,
 ‘which seems to be implanted in the
 ‘human heart, the expectations on
 ‘this head which have prevailed in
 ‘all ages, the present unequal distri-
 ‘bution

‘bution of things, the oppressions of
‘the worthy and the virtuous which
‘are too often seen, the triumphs of
‘successful wickedness, and many
‘other appearances in the moral
‘world, strongly point out a future
‘state of retribution. It appears,
‘therefore, to me, that the arguments
‘from reason on this subject, have
‘more weight, and deserve more at-
‘tention, than seems to have been
‘allowed by some theological writers;
‘who, in their well intended zeal for
‘divine revelation, have not done
‘justice to the arguments from rea-
‘son.’

AFTER this conversation, Mr. Tre-
vannion walked with his guests into
his garden, where, among other
topics, he entertained them with ac-
counts of several subjects of altercation
that

that had been brought before him as a justice of the peace. 'This is an 'office,' said he, 'which, though attended with trouble, I confess that I 'exercise with no inconsiderable degree of satisfaction. It affords me 'many opportunities of being useful 'to the neighbourhood in which I 'reside, of protecting the poor from 'oppression, and of doing impartial 'justice. Some of my brethren in 'the commission are too apt, in the 'cases that come before them, to adjust their decisions very much by 'the rank of the parties who appear 'before them. But I know no difference of rank in the distribution of 'justice. This is the spirit of the 'English law; and I am confident, 'that by this spirit the administrators 'of it ought to be actuated, from the 'country-justice to the lord-chief-
'justice

‘ justice of the court of king’s-
‘ bench.’

‘ I THINK,’ said Mr. Grantham, ‘ that
‘ in various modern acts of parliament,
‘ the powers of justices of the peace
‘ have been too much encreased.
‘ They have been invested with au-
‘ thority, in too many cases, to act in a
‘ very summary manner, and in a
‘ manner extremely inconsistent with
‘ the just rights of the people, or with
‘ the true principles of our free con-
‘ stitution.’

‘ You are perfectly right, Sir,’ re-
plied Mr. Trevannion: ‘ but the fact
‘ is, that our members of the house of
‘ commons have often been abun-
‘ dantly more solicitous for the pre-
‘ servation of the game, than for the
‘ preservation of the constitution.
‘ They are also many of them in the
‘ commission of the peace themselves;
‘ and,

' and, therefore, are not unwilling to
 ' increase the powers of an office, of
 ' which they are in possession. But
 ' such laws are chiefly hardships to
 ' the lowest orders of the people ; and,
 ' for this reason, are viewed by the
 ' other classes with little concern. I
 ' cannot, however, but greatly disap-
 ' prove of those laws, which invest a
 ' country justice, who is often ex-
 ' tremely illiterate, and extremely ar-
 ' bitrary, with a power of inflicting
 ' upon a poor peasant, on a very
 ' summary hearing, such punish-
 ' ments as will render him infamous
 ' in his neighbourhood. This ap-
 ' pears to me to be extremely incon-
 ' sistent with the true spirit of the
 ' English law, and the English con-
 ' stitution : and my idea is, that such
 ' punishments ought never to be in-
 ' flicted,

‘flicted, in a free country like this,
‘but in consequence of the decision
‘of a jury, which is the only sub-
‘stantial security for the rights of the
‘common people, and indeed of every
‘other rank of men.’

‘MR. Trevannion’s sentiments,’ said
Mr. Barford, ‘I entirely approve ;
‘but they seem somewhat singular in
‘a man who is himself a justice of
‘the peace.’

‘MY being in possession of the of-
‘fice,’ replied Mr. Trevannion,
‘does not render me blind to its abuses.
‘I hope I have much more attach-
‘ment to the rights of humanity,
‘than to the pride of office. I have
‘taken no small pains to understand
‘the laws, which I have sometimes
‘occasion to administer ; but I know
‘several of my brethren, whose
‘knowledge

‘knowledge of the law is extremely
‘scanty, and who employ the little
‘they have for hardly any other pur-
‘pose, than to oppress the poor, and
‘to enable them to act as bashaws in
‘their neighbourhood.’

THIS topic being dismissed, and Mrs. Trevannion not being with them, Mr. Grantham took that opportunity of paying Mr. Trevannion a compliment on the mild and placid deportment of his wife. ‘Indeed, Sir,’ said Mr. Trevannion, ‘I am extremely
‘happy in my wife. She possesses a
‘sweetness and serenity of temper,
‘that few things can disturb; and
‘seldom discovers any remarkable
‘emotion, except on the sight of dis-
‘tress, or any relation of incidents of
‘that kind; which never fail to make
‘a very powerful impression on her.’

MR.

MR. Trevannion prevailed on Mr. Grantham and Philip to lodge at his house that night, and the next morning they set out on their return to Worcester. But, in their way thither, they stopt to dine at an inn at Bromyard, which Mr. Grantham selected for that purpose, because he had some knowledge of the landlord, with whose singularities he had formerly been diverted. The landlord was glad to see him, was very open and communicative, and gave him and his friend Philip the best entertainment in his power.

AFTER dinner, Mr. Grantham asked the landlord to drink part of a bottle with him, with which he very cheerfully complied. In truth, their host was not a man of an unsocial temper, or a contracted taste ; for he
had

had almost an equal relish for good ale, good wine, or good punch ; and the sect of all others, to which he had the greatest aversion, was the sect of water-drinkers. He considered them as enemies both to church and state ; and as bad as Arminians, Arians, or even Socinians. Indeed, he was of opinion, that a man who was much attached even to small beer, could not be a very sincere believer in the thirty-nine articles. He was himself a good churchman, but was rather more attached to the feasts of the church, than to the fasts. He was a great friend to the bishops, to roast beef, and to good port ; and he was an enemy to the Presbyterians, because he had been informed, in his youth, that they professed an extreme dislike to minced pies, and to plumb porridge.

If

If they could get over these unnatural antipathies, he thought they might be tolerated ; but without being admitted to places of honour, or of profit. Indeed, as he very properly observed, what use could that man have for money, who had not a just regard for the excellencies of a good table ? or how could he have a relish for sound doctrine, who had not a due respect for good living.

SUCH was the creed, and such the sentiments, of our chearful and orthodox landlord ; and after discussing with him divers weighty points, relative both to the church and to the state, Mr. Grantham and Waldegrave again mounted their horses, reached Worcester in the evening, and the next day returned to Evesham.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

Farther account of Philip Waldegrave's studies—Conversation concerning the character of Milton.

PHILIP continued to prosecute his studies at Evesham, with considerable assiduity, at those times when he was not engaged in the duties of his profession. He read some of the most valuable medical authors, both antient and modern; in the choice of which he was directed by his friend Dr. Heathcote. He also made himself intimately acquainted with the best anatomical and chirurgical treatises.

Classical

Classical literature was still much the object of his attention ; and he applied himself particularly to the perusal of the most celebrated Greek authors. He read both the Iliad and the Odyssey in the originals, with great care, and with great pleasure. Of the prose writers of Greece, he was peculiarly delighted with Xenophon. He was extremely captivated with the chaste and simple elegance of his style and diction, and with the excellence of the sentiments contained in his beautiful compositions, which may justly be classed among the finest of antiquity.

MR. Grantham had a very good collection of books, with the use of any of which Waldegrave was at all times readily accommodated. By this gentleman's recommendation, he
perused

perused some of the most valuable English writers in theology and ethics; which, Mr. Grantham observed, were calculated not only to inform the understanding, but to amend the heart, and to raise a man to true dignity and excellence of character. Among the books of this class which he recommended, were the works of Tillotson, Barrow, Whichcote, and Samuel Clarke; the select discourses of the learned John Smith of Cambridge; and the writings of Foster, Abernethy, and Duchal. It was the opinion of Mr. Grantham, that such productions as these were suitable not only to divines, but were adapted to every man of a liberal education and profession, and who meant to raise his views, and his sentiments, above the ordinary standard.

PART of his time Philip spent in lighter studies. In the summer season, when he had leisure, he sometimes employed his afternoons very agreeably, in reading, in an alcove in Mrs. Ashton's garden, to that lady and miss Maynard, the works of several of our best English poets. Among others, they were particularly charmed with the *Paradise Lost* of our immortal Milton.

It happened, that one evening, after they had been employed in reading a part of this inimitable performance, Mr. Grantham and Philip supped at Mrs. Ashton's, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Ainsley, and Mr. Mainwaring, who have been mentioned in a preceding chapter. As Milton had been the object of attention to a part of the company in the afternoon, a conversation

converſation concerning him naturally took place in the evening; and after ſome remarks had been made on the *Paradiſe Loſt*, it was obſerved by Mr. Ainfley, that though the genius of Milton, and the diſtinguiſhed merit of his writings, were now acknowledged by all parties, yet very ſevere reflections againſt his moral and political character had frequently been thrown out, and were not yet become wholly unfashionable.

Miss Maynard ſaid, ſhe thought, that injurious imputations upon the character of ſo excellent a writer ought not to be wantonly thrown out, or any accusations againſt him admitted, but upon the full eſt evidence.

‘INDEED, madam,’ replied Mr. Grantham, ‘I have attended to every thing that has been advanced upon

‘ this subject, and I think the accusa-
‘ tions against Milton are replete with
‘ absurdity and injustice. It appears
‘ to me, that he was not only one of
‘ the most sublime poets that ever lived,
‘ but also as a man eminently virtuous.’

‘ THE political sentiments of Mil-
‘ ton, and the part he took in support
‘ of the government of the common-
‘ wealth, are, I presume,’ said Mr.
Mainwaring, ‘ the principal ground
‘ of the accusations against him. The
‘ abilities which he exerted against
‘ the royal party, greatly excited their
‘ animosity against him ; and those
‘ who, in later times, have adopted
‘ high ideas of the rights and power
‘ of kings, have continued to retain
‘ similar prejudices against him, and
‘ have been inclined, on every occa-
‘ sion, to misrepresent his conduct.’

‘ I AM

‘ I AM very ready to admit,’ said Mr. Grantham, ‘ that Milton was a ‘ republican. He appears to have ‘ been so from principle ; and I think ‘ that man’s sentiments must be very ‘ narrow, who is inclined to censure ‘ him on that account. Milton ‘ thought, that a nation might be ‘ very happy without kings. The ‘ inhabitants of whole countries have ‘ been of the same opinion ; the most ‘ illustrious of the Greeks and Ro- ‘ mans entertained the same senti- ‘ ment ; and, therefore, if it be an ‘ erroneous sentiment, it can be no ‘ great discredit to Milton to have ‘ adopted it. A man may imagine, ‘ that there is something in the dis- ‘ position and habits of the people ‘ of England, which may render a ‘ limited monarchy better for them

‘than a republic, and yet not think
 ‘one jot the worse of Milton for be-
 ‘ing of a contrary sentiment. It is
 ‘one of those points wherein the
 ‘wisest and best men may, without
 ‘any reproach, be of very different
 ‘opinions.’

‘I THINK,’ said Mr. Ainsley, ‘Mil-
 ‘ton has been censured for flattering
 ‘Cromwell.’

‘THAT accusation,’ replied Mr.
 Grantham, ‘has been brought against
 ‘him; and it must be admitted, that
 ‘he has said some handsome things of
 ‘Cromwell. But, in justice to Mil-
 ‘ton, it should be remembered, that
 ‘Cromwell was a man of whom great
 ‘things might be said without flat-
 ‘tery. He also put on such specious
 ‘appearances, that he deceived the
 ‘most penetrating; and was pro-
 ‘bably

'bably believed by Milton, as well as
 'others, to have been actuated by
 'much better motives than he really
 'was. Milton was appointed Latin
 'secretary under the commonwealth ;
 'and though he was continued in
 'that office after Cromwell assumed
 'the protectorship, he was only em-
 'ployed in public dispatches, and was
 'never the confidant of Cromwell,
 'nor was employed by him in any
 'unjustifiable transaction. It should
 'also be remembered, that, in his
 'second Defence of the people of
 'England, he gave Cromwell the
 'most excellent advice, and such as
 'would not have been given by an
 'interested dependent, or a servile
 'flatterer. He exhorted him never to
 'suffer that liberty, for which he had
 'passed through so many dangers,

'either to be violated by himself, or
 'in any measure lessened by others;
 'and he pointed out what an enormity
 'it would be, if Cromwell
 'should himself be a violator of that
 'liberty, of which he had avowed
 'himself the defender.'

'I LIKEWISE recollect,' said Mr. Mainwaring, 'that, in his second
 'Defence, he calls God to witness,
 'that he had written nothing contrary
 'to his conscience, nothing but
 'what was conformable to his real
 'sentiments; that he had been wholly
 'uninfluenced by interested or ambitious
 'views; and had been actuated only by his attachment
 'to the interests of his country, and
 'to the cause of public freedom.
 'Such an appeal, from such a man as
 'Milton, ought to convince those
 'of

‘ of the uprightness of his intentions,
 ‘ who may totally differ from him in
 ‘ his political sentiments, if they pos-
 ‘ sels any degree of equity or can-
 ‘ dour.’

‘ SOME sarcasms,’ said Mr. Grant-
 ham, ‘ have been thrown out against
 ‘ this great poet, because he hastened
 ‘ home from his travels, from pa-
 ‘ triotic motives, on the commence-
 ‘ ment of the civil war, and yet after-
 ‘ wards took no active part in that
 ‘ war. But Milton’s original design
 ‘ might be to support the cause of
 ‘ public freedom, not by his sword,
 ‘ but by his pen. This was the most
 ‘ natural method for a literary man,
 ‘ as Milton was, to promote that cause;
 ‘ and it might be the most important
 ‘ service he could render it. When
 ‘ not engaged in this, it was to be ex-
 F 5 ‘ pected,

pected, that he would be employed
in other literary pursuits. It has, in-
deed, been intimated, that a design
was formed of conferring on him an
office in the army. If it were so,
this might have been prevented, not
from any disinclination in Milton,
but from some other causes prevent-
ing the appointment. There is cer-
tainly not the least ground for sus-
pecting him of any want of courage,
or of any deficiency of zeal in the
cause to which he adhered.

Mrs. Ainsley remarked, that she
had heard Milton accused of being
not very favourably inclined towards
the ladies ; and that he seemed, in
his *Paradise Lost*, to be desirous of
strongly inculcating upon wives, the
sacred obligation they were under of
being obedient to their husbands.

This

This had led him to represent Eve as addressing Adam in the following terms :

*My author and disposer, what thou bidst
Unargued I obey ; so God ordains ;
God is thy law, thou mine. —*

‘I THINK,’ said Mrs. Ashton, ‘that
‘ whatever objection Mrs. Ainsley
‘ may have to the doctrine contained
‘ in the passage which she has just
‘ quoted, she must admit that the lines
‘ which follow, almost immediately
‘ after, are extremely beautiful :

*With thee conversing, I forget all time ;
All seasons, and their change, all please alike.
Sweet is the breath of morn, her rising sweet,
With charm of earliest birds ; pleasant the sun,
When first on this delightful land he spreads
His orient beams, on herb, tree, fruit, and flower,
Glistening with dew ; fragrant the fertile earth
After soft showers ; and sweet the coming on*

*Of grateful evening mild ; then silent night
With this her solemn bird, and this fair moon,
And these the gems of heav'n, her starry train :
But neither breath of morn when she ascends
With charm of earliest birds ; nor rising sun
On this delightful land ; nor herb, fruit, flower,
Glist'ring with dew ; nor fragrance after showers ;
Nor grateful evening mild ; nor silent night
With this her solemn bird, nor walk by moon,
Or glittering star-light, without thee is sweet.*

‘It is impossible,’ said Mr. Grant-
ham, ‘for any person of taste to avoid
‘being charmed with these lines; but
‘I am apprehensive, that I shall not
‘be able to exculpate Milton from
‘the charge of having entertained an
‘opinion, that wives are under some
‘obligation to obey their husbands.
‘It is well known, that Milton was
‘much addicted to reading the bible ;
‘and whether he got his ideas on this
‘subject from Moses, or St. Paul, or
‘St.

‘ St. Peter, who were formerly supposed
 ‘ ed to have adopted similar sentiments,
 ‘ ments, or from whatever other obsolete
 ‘ lete author, I will not take upon me
 ‘ to determine ; but he certainly does
 ‘ seem to have conceived, that it was
 ‘ the duty of a woman to obey her
 ‘ husband ; and whatever discredit
 ‘ he may derive from having imbibed
 ‘ so ungallant a doctrine, I believe it
 ‘ is not in my power to vindicate him
 ‘ from the charge.’

‘ I FEAR,’ said Mrs. Ainsley, ‘ that
 ‘ Mr. Grantham’s opinion about the
 ‘ obedience of wives is not much different
 ‘ ferent from that of Milton ; but, as
 ‘ he is an old bachelor, I believe we
 ‘ must excuse him.’

‘ You are very obliging, madam,’
 replied Mr. Grantham, smiling ; ‘ and
 ‘ I will, therefore, take the liberty of
 ‘ observing

observing farther, that Milton had
 certainly no inconsiderable degree of
 regard for the ladies. A man, who
 married three times, must be sup-
 posed to have had some attachment
 to the fair sex. We must at least
 conclude, that he had an affection
 for them, should he even be suspect-
 ed of some deficiency in point of
 reverence. Those who have read
 Milton's description of the "accom-
 plished Eve," and of her deport-
 ment, in *Paradise Lost*, must be
 convinced, that this great poet was
 no inattentive observer of female
 excellence, and that he was not in-
 sensible to female graces. His first
 wife appears to have absented herself
 from him, not from any fault of his,
 but on account of his mode of life
 being too strict and regular for her
 disposition.

‘disposition. The manner in which
 ‘she afterwards solicited his forgive-
 ‘ness, is an evidence that she was
 ‘herself conscious of wrong behavi-
 ‘our. He not only treated her with
 ‘kindness after her return, but re-
 ‘ceived her father, brothers, and other
 ‘relations into his own house, when
 ‘they were harrassed and distressed
 ‘on account of their attachment to
 ‘the royal party. This generosity
 ‘was the more honourable to him, as
 ‘their political principles were in di-
 ‘rect opposition to his own.’

MR. Mainwaring said, ‘Whether
 ‘the ideas of Milton were just, re-
 ‘specting the superiority of the male
 ‘sex, and the subordination of the fe-
 ‘male, I am not solicitous to enquire.
 ‘That he was not insensible of female
 ‘excellence is unquestionable : but it
 ‘is

‘ is at the same time manifest, that it
 ‘ was his opinion, whether right or
 ‘ wrong, that the most amiable virtues
 ‘ of the softer sex were docility, meek-
 ‘ ness, and gentleness; and that in the
 ‘ exercise of these they appeared most
 ‘ engaging, and acted most in confor-
 ‘ mity to the dictates of nature.’

‘ ONE of the most extraordinary
 ‘ circumstances recorded of Milton, I
 ‘ think,’ said Mr. Ainsley, ‘ is, that he
 ‘ should prefer his *Paradise Regained*
 ‘ to his *Paradise Lost*.’

‘ THAT story,’ replied Mr. Grant-
 ham, ‘ has been commonly circulated;
 ‘ but, I apprehend, without any
 ‘ sufficient evidence of its truth. All
 ‘ that can be asserted upon this subject,
 ‘ with good authority, is, that he was
 ‘ not pleased to hear this poem decried
 ‘ so much as it was, in comparison
 ‘ with

‘with the other. It was not to be
 ‘conceived, by any persons who con-
 ‘sidered the plans of the two poems,
 ‘that the Paradise Regained could be
 ‘equal to the Paradise Lost. The
 ‘subject of the Paradise Regained was
 ‘confined, and the poet has a narrow
 ‘foundation to build upon ; but he
 ‘has raised as noble a superstructure,
 ‘as the scantiness of his materials
 ‘would admit. Milton probably
 ‘thought, that the public had not done
 ‘justice to his Paradise Regained ;
 ‘and in this opinion he was not sin-
 ‘gular. It has been observed by the
 ‘learned Jortin, and other able critics,
 ‘that the Paradise Regained has not
 ‘met with the approbation it deserves.’

THE conversation concerning Mil-
 ton was closed by Philip Waldegrave.

‘Of the incidents related in the life of
 ‘this

‘this great poet, I think,’ said he,
‘some of the most pleasing are the
‘instances of respect and regard which
‘he met with from foreigners, during
‘the course of his travels; but one
‘wishes to have a more particular
‘account of his interview with Gro-
‘tius, and with Galileo. I confess,
‘that I am a great admirer both of the
‘writings and character of Milton.
‘The merit, indeed, of the former
‘is acknowledged by those who are
‘solicitous to degrade the latter. But
‘I cannot but consider this illustrious
‘poet as one of the greatest orna-
‘ments of his country, and of human
‘nature.’

CHAP. IX.

A visit to Mr. Mainwaring—On the pleasures of walking—Sentiments of Rousseau on that subject—On the qualifications necessary to constitute an angler, and on the advantages of the art of angling.

MR. Grantham and Philip Waldegrave, Mrs. Ashton and Miss Maynard, were all fond of little rural excursions, in which the pleasures of fine weather, of the open air, and of exercise, were increased by being mingled with conversation of a literary and instructive kind. It was, therefore, on a fine spring morning, when

when the sun shone with the most resplendent lustre, and when the clearness of the atmosphere afforded a most pleasing and distinct view of the beauties of the surrounding country, that Mrs. Ashton and Miss Maynard, Mr. Grantham and Philip, set out on a visit to Mr. Mainwaring, who lived in the vale of Evesham, about five miles from the town. They were all fond of walking, and they had settled it the preceding evening, that they would breakfast early, and walk thither, in case the weather should prove fair, of which there was every appearance, and in which they were not disappointed. They were expected by Mr. Mainwaring to dine with him on that day; and he had expressed his wishes that they should come early, that they might have the more time
for

for conversation, and for enjoying the pleasures of that vernal season.

NONE of the company were more fond of walking than Mr. Grantham, who, though he not unfrequently rode, yet entertained sentiments of the pleasures of walking very similar to those of Rousseau. That ingenious, but eccentric writer, says, 'I can conceive
' but one way of travelling pleasanter
' than on horseback; and that is go-
' ing on foot. You set out at your
' own time; you stop when you
' please; you take as much or as lit-
' tle exercise as you choose; you view
' all the country; you turn to the
' right or to the left; you examine
' every thing which strikes you; you
' stop at every point of view. Do I
' see a river; I coast along it. Do
' I approach a hanging wood; I walk
under

' under its shade. A grotto ; I enter
 ' it. A quarry ; I examine its strata.
 ' Wherever I perceive any thing which
 ' invites me, I stop. The moment
 ' my curiosity is satisfied, I depart,
 ' without waiting for horses or postil-
 ' lions. I am not curious about pick-
 ' ing out beaten paths, or convenient
 ' ways, but I tread wherever a man
 ' may pass ; I see whatever man can
 ' see ; and being dependent on no
 ' one but myself, I enjoy the most
 ' perfect liberty which man can pos-
 ' sels.'

IN another of his works he says,
 " What I most regret, respecting those
 " particulars of my life which I do
 " not remember, is, my not having
 " kept a journal of my travels. Ne-
 " ver did I think, exist, live, or was
 " myself, if I may so express it, so

" much as in those journies I have
 " made alone, and on foot. Walking
 " has something in it which animates
 " and enlivens my ideas. I can scarce-
 " ly think when I stand still. My
 " body must stir in order to stir my
 " mind. The view of the country,
 " the succession of agreeable sights, a
 " good air, a good appetite, and good
 " health, I get by walking. The
 " freedom of inns, the distance of
 " those objects which force me to fee
 " subjection, of every thing which re-
 " minds of my condition; the whole
 " gives a loose to my soul, gives me
 " more boldness of thought, and seems
 " to carry me into the immensity of
 " beings; so that I combine them,
 " choose them, and appropriate them
 " to my will, without fear or restraint.
 " I imperiously dispose of all nature.
 " My

" My heart, wandering from object
 " to object, unites, and becomes the
 " same with those which engage it.
 " It is compassed about by delightful
 " images, and grows intoxicated with
 " delicious sensations. If to determine
 " them, I divert myself by painting
 " them in my mind, what vigorous
 " touches, what resplendent colouring,
 " what energy of expression do I not
 " give them !"

IN another place he says, " I made
 " a dinner, such as those only who
 " travel on foot were ever acquainted
 " with."—" I travelled on foot in my
 " best days only, and always with
 " delight." He also informs us, that
 he was so fond of walking, that he
 was extremely desirous of making the
 tour of Europe on foot, in company
 with Diderot and another literary
 friend.

friend. They accordingly agreed to undertake such a journey ; but the project never took effect.

ANOTHER traveller, whose sentiments with respect to walking were equally favourable, might have been met with in Mr. Meadowcourt, a clergyman, and præbendary of Worcester, who, in a letter to Mr. Duncombe, thus expresses himself: “ He who
 “ travels on foot has an opportunity
 “ of wandering from hill to hill,
 “ from stream to stream, and from
 “ one rich valley to another; of dwell-
 “ ing on lovely landscapes, and de-
 “ licious scenes ; and of seeing num-
 “ berless objects and numberless
 “ places, which are inaccessible to the
 “ horseman, and never were seen
 “ by any one whirled through the
 “ country in the state-prison of a
 Vol. I. G “ coach.

“coach. For these, and many other
“reasons, I choose to make use of my
“own legs, and prefer the wholesome
“exercise of walking to all the modes
“of conveyance which effeminacy
“and luxury can invent.”

Mr. Grantham and Waldegrave,
and the two ladies, arrived at the
house of Mr. Mainwaring about
eleven in the forenoon. They were
received not only with politeness,
but with great kindness, by Mr.
Mainwaring and his family. After
resting themselves a while, they
walked into Mr. Mainwaring's gar-
den, which, though not large, was
laid out in an elegant manner, and in
which they conversed on various to-
pics. Some remarks were made on
the pleasure which their walk had af-
forded them; and this led Mr.
Mainwaring,

Mainwaring, who on this subject concurred in opinion with Mr. Grantham, to make some observations on the utility and agreeableness of that species of exercise. He took notice, that it would be particularly beneficial to the ladies, in point of health, if they would walk more than they generally did ; but, said he, an idea prevails, that it is not genteel for them to walk much ; and this idea, though not advantageous to them, is extremely favourable to the interests of the faculty.

Mr. Grantham remarked, that it was reported of the late Dr. Goldsmith, that he made the tour of a great part of Europe on foot. Swift, he also said, in the earlier part of his life, was a great walker. It was by this mode of travelling that he used

to go from Moor Park, the seat of Sir William Temple, in Surrey, to pay his mother an annual visit at Leicester. It was likewise recorded of the learned Henry Dodwell, that he generally travelled on foot, and in this mode made considerable journies. He often read as he walked, always providing himself for that purpose with books fitted for the pocket.

‘ONE of the most learned and ingenious men of the present age,’ said Waldegrave, ‘was tempted, as he informs us himself, by the serenity of a chearful morning in the spring, to walk with a friend from Salisbury to Wilton, and from thence home; and you cannot forget the entertaining and instructive conversation, which, according to his representation, that walk produced.’

‘THAT

‘ THAT walk,’ said Mr. Grantham, ‘ was probably imaginary ; but the walk from Salisbury to Wilton is a very agreeable one, and well adapted for such a conversation.’

THE company was soon after increased by the addition of two gentlemen, who lived in the neighbourhood, friends of Mr. Mainwaring, of the names of Wallinger and Beresford. Dinner being announced, they withdrew into the house, and sat down to a very chearful and social meal. Some fish on the table being much commended for its delicacy, Mrs. Mainwaring said, that they were indebted for it to their friend, Mr. Babington, who was extremely fond of angling.

‘ Do you think,’ said Mr. Wallinger, ‘ that Charles Babington is qualified for an angler ?’ ‘ I cannot undertake

‘undertake to ascertain his qualifications,’ replied Mrs. Mainwaring, ‘but I know that he not unfrequently sends us very good fish.’

‘He may sometimes catch good fish,’ said Mr. Wallinger, ‘by accident, and yet be far from a complete angler : for I remember to have read lately, in a book printed in quarto, in the year 1656, that an angler should be “a general scholar, and seen in all the liberal sciences; as a grammarian, to know how to write, or discourse of his art, in true and fitting terms. He should have sweetness in speech, to entice others to delight in an exercise so laudable. He should also have strength of argument, to defend and maintain his profession against envy and slander.”’

‘I THINK,’

‘I THINK,’ said Miss Mainwaring,
 ‘a man may be a very good angler,
 ‘without all these qualifications; and
 ‘I am sure, that while Charles Ba-
 ‘bington furnishes us with such ex-
 ‘cellent fish, I shall never dispute his
 ‘talents as an angler, however little
 ‘I may think him qualified for a phi-
 ‘losopher.’

‘I HAVE a very favourable opinion
 ‘of the art of angling,’ said Mr. Beres-
 ford; ‘though I am not addicted to it
 ‘myself; and it is certainly a most be-
 ‘neficial amusement, if it be really pro-
 ‘ductive of the effects attributed to
 ‘it by Sir Henry Wotton, as we are
 ‘informed by Isaac Walton. Sir
 ‘Henry, it seems, said, that “Angling
 “was, after tedious study, a rest to
 “his mind, a chearer of his spirits, a
 “diverter of sadness, a calmer of un-

“ quiet thoughts, a moderator of passions, a procurer of contentedness;”
“ and “ that it begat habits of peace
“ and patience in those that professed
“ and practised it.”

IN the afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. Mainwaring, and their company, drank tea in a summer-house in their garden; their conversation was chearful, sprightly, and instructive; and, in the evening, Mr. Grantham and Philip Waldegrave, Mrs. Ashton, and Miss Maynard, walked home to Evesham.

IN the course of this little excursion, Mr. Grantham acquainted Waldegrave, that he had received a letter from Mrs. Berners, who was mentioned in a former chapter; expressing, in very strong terms, her acknowledgements for his kindness to her;

her ; and informing him, that she had met with her husband at Portsmouth ; that he had been promised, in consequence of the application of some of his friends, to be soon raised to a lieutenancy ; that his father was become more reconciled to their marriage ; and that they had a very favourable prospect of being soon in a more happy situation.

C H A P. X.

Account of Waldegrave's studies continued—He becomes enamoured with Miss Harriet Maynard—Description of that lady's person and accomplishments.

THE mornings of Philip Waldegrave, when not employed in the business of his profession, or in occasional excursions about the country, still continued, for the most part, to be very diligently employed in study. As his mind was vigorous, and his authors well chosen, the progress made by him in useful literature was considerable. Of moral writers, he read with great

great attention the meditations of the emperor Marcus Antoninus, and the Enchiridion of Epictetus. Among the historians, he made himself well acquainted with Herodotus, Thucydides, Tacitus, and Livy; and he enlarged his acquaintance with the Greek and Roman poets. He perused with diligence Locke's Essay on Human Understanding, and the Logic of Wolfius. He also occasionally applied himself to mathematics and natural philosophy, in which studies he received assistance both from Mr. Bryant and Mr. Grantham.

BUT the mind of Waldegrave was not always occupied by an attention to his books. In his visits at the house of Mrs. Ashton, he had frequently met with Miss Harriet Maynard; he had passed much time

with her and Mrs. Ashton; had made some excursions with them in the neighbourhood of Evesham; and, by degrees, the attractions and accomplishments of the younger of these ladies began to make a considerable impression on his heart. Of this he was himself at first hardly sensible; but he could not but observe, that their eyes involuntarily frequently met each other; and though he generally met with agreeable company at Mrs. Ashton's, yet, if on any occasion Miss Maynard were absent, he soon found that the house of Mrs. Ashton had not its usual charms.

PHILIP WALDEGRAVE was at this time in his twentieth year, tall, and well made, with a manly and genteel air, and an open and chearful countenance. HARRIET MAYNARD was

was now in her nineteenth year; and a complexion extremely fair, fine blue eyes, uncommonly expressive, with an admirable bloom upon her cheeks, rendered her whole countenance most agreeably interesting. Elegance of sentiment, and sweetness of disposition, were clearly portrayed in her face. Her stature was rather taller than that of the generality of females: she was well proportioned; and, considering her age, sufficiently in *embon-point*. She played skilfully on the harpsichord, she sang sweetly, her voice was very melodious, and her manner extremely graceful. Her dress, though seldom showy, was always genteel, and characterised by an elegant simplicity. As her mind had been cultivated by a perusal of the best English authors,

she

she was not unqualified to deliver her sentiments on many subjects that occurred in conversation, and among persons whose understandings were improved by literature. But, in general, her modesty and diffidence rendered her silent, and induced her to be more ready to hear others, than to speak herself. When, however, she did communicate her sentiments on the subjects that occurred in conversation, among those with whom she was free, it was with an agreeable vivacity, that gave an additional grace to what she uttered.

MR. Waldegrave had occasionally read to Mrs. Ashton and Miss Maynard some of our most interesting dramatic pieces, with which they were both much affected; but he was particularly struck with the extreme
sensibility

fenfibility that was sometimes exhibited by the latter, when he was reading some of the most pathetic scenes in those performances. On such occasions he would naturally raise his eyes from his book, in order to contemplate the face of Harriet. But the tenderness which was then displayed in her features, as it added to her beauty, was not favourable to the repose of Waldegrave's heart. His admiration of her was also much increased by the extreme benevolence that appeared in her disposition, and by the active instances of it that occasionally came under his observation. She was ever ready to relieve distress, to the utmost extent of her ability. But though she had considerable expectations from her uncle, her present finances were far from being adequate
to

to so many acts of beneficence, as her disposition prompted her to perform. She had only an annuity of eighty pounds a year, and occasional presents from her uncle; and sometimes expressed her regret, that the narrowness of her income prevented her from being more liberal. She frequently visited indigent families in Evesham, and its neighbourhood, affording them such relief as was in her power, even by assisting them with her needle, in providing for their necessities, when her pecuniary aids were insufficient: and in these humane excursions Mrs. Ashton often accompanied her, and contributed to the promotion of her benevolent designs.

No declarations of mutual affection had hitherto passed between
Waldegrave

Waldegrave and Harriet. The latter had for a considerable time found, that the company of Waldegrave gave her pleasure, but without having formed any idea of a particular attachment. For she was innocent and unsuspecting ; and, though possessed of an excellent understanding, had as yet attended but little even to the operations of her own heart.

C H A P. XI.

Waldegrave, Mr. Grantham, and Charles Rainsford, set out upon a journey—They proceed to Tewkesbury, and from thence to Gloucester—Character of Mr. Hanscombe—Conversation on friendship.

MR. GRANTHAM had for some time intended to visit Oxford, where he had several friends, in company with Philip Waldegrave; and he now determined to put his design in execution. This was at present the more practicable, because Mr. Bryant had been induced, by a handsome fee,

fee, to take another pupil; and this circumstance enabled him the better to dispense with Philip's attendance. Philip's old and favourite school-fellow, Charles Rainsford, was also now at Evesham; and he had agreed to take the same journey in their company. He had spent little time lately with his friend Waldegrave, having been chiefly at London, where he had been entered of the Inner Temple, in order to prosecute the study of the law, for which profession his father intended him.

It was not the design of Mr. Grantham to proceed to Oxford by the direct road, but to go round by the way of Gloucester, where he had an intimate friend, a clergyman, of the name of Hanscombe, who had agreed to accompany Mr. Grantham
and

and his friends to Oxford, if they would make him a previous visit at Gloucester. The night before they set out, they supped with Mrs. Ashton and Miss Maynard, by way of taking leave of them before they entered on their journey. Charles Rainsford was introduced to these ladies by his friend Waldegrave. They spent a very agreeable evening together, and some expressive glances occasionally passed between Waldegrave and Harriet.

EARLY in the morning the gentlemen mounted their horses, and rode to a village between Evesham and Tewkesbury, where they breakfasted. They travelled very much at their leisure, viewing the country as they passed, and accurately examining its beauties, according to Mr. Grantham's

Grantham's general mode. As they approached Tewkesbury, Mr. Grantham remarked, that it had been said by Camden of that town, that it originally derived its name from Theocus, who there lived the life of a hermit; and that it was famous for the manufacture of woollen cloth, and for smart biting mustard, 'The town of Tewkesbury,' said Philip, 'is also memorable for the battle fought near it between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the Lancastrians were totally defeated, and in consequence of which Edward the Fourth was firmly established on the throne.'

THEY agreed to dine at Tewkesbury; and while their dinner was getting ready, having put up their horses, they walked round the town,
and

and took a view of the church, examining its monuments, some of which are very antient. They particularly noticed the monument of Robert Fitz-Hammon, of whom it is said by William of Malmſbury, that he so adorned and beautified the monastery of Tewkesbury, that “the stateliness
“ of the buildings ravished the eyes,
“ and the pious charity of the monks
“ the affections, of all persons that
“ came thither.” A lofty gate-house, which stands near the church-yard, and which formerly belonged to the abbey, likewise excited their attention.

WHEN they had dined, they again mounted their horses, and arrived at Gloucester in the evening. They met with a very cordial reception from Mr. Hanscombe, and from his family,

family, which consisted of a wife and two daughters. This gentleman was of a very amiable character. He was meek, modest, and pious, of strict integrity, and of great benevolence. He was of a disinterested temper, and abundantly more ready to solicit favours for others, than for himself. The sweetness of his disposition, and the general prudence with which he conducted himself, added to his knowledge and his learning, which were not inconsiderable, had recommended him to the notice and esteem of the most discerning and worthy persons in his neighbourhood.

MR. Hanscombe had invited two friends, who were resident in Gloucester, to sup with him, on the same evening in which he expected Mr. Grantham

Grantham and his two younger visitants. One of these gentlemen, whose name was Fletcher, was a barrister at law; and the other was Dr. Ashby, a physician of considerable practice. They passed a very chearful and social evening together; and, in the course of their conversation, among other topics, a variety of observations were made on the subject of friendship.

It was remarked by Mr. Hanscombe, that two country gentlemen, in the neighbourhood of Gloucester, who had long been inseparable companions, and remarkable for the warmth of their friendship, had lately had a difference, which originated from some trifling dispute, but had ended in a total separation, and an absolute renunciation, on both sides,

of

of any future intercourse or communication.

MR. Fletcher observed, that as few things in human life were more pleasing than instances of real friendship, it was always to be regretted, when long friendships were interrupted or terminated. But, in some persons, he added, the same warmth of temper which may occasion the commencement of a friendship, may also naturally produce its termination.

‘We are often led,’ said Mr. Grantham, ‘to the choice of friends, by a
‘similarity of taste or of manners;
‘and such friendship is increased by
‘mutual services, or by the pleasure
‘reciprocally taken in each other’s
‘conversation. But there can be no
‘solid friendship of which virtue is
‘not the basis. There may be occa-

‘fional confederacies and affociations
‘of the wicked and the profligate;
‘but goodness of heart is an indispen-
‘sable requisite in the formation of a
‘sincere and genuine friendship.’

‘It is difficult for a man even of
‘virtue and sentiment,’ said Dr.
Ashby, ‘to meet with a steady and
‘sincere friend. I am apt to flatter
‘myself, that I have a heart formed
‘for friendship, and capable of the
‘most lasting attachments; and yet
‘I cannot boast, that I have been
‘able to form with any man, that
‘peculiarity of intimacy, which is
‘necessary to constitute the highest
‘degree of friendship. When I have
‘met with a man, with whom I
‘thought I could form an inviolable
‘friendship, somewhat of pride or
‘caprice, or unsteadiness, has always
‘inter-

‘intervened, and prevented the continuance of such friendship, or at least lessened its ardour.’

‘PERHAPS,’ replied Mr. Grantham, ‘friendships are more easily and satisfactorily contracted between men of moderate abilities and attainments, than between men of superior talents. Wherever there is genius, there is generally pride; and this may naturally occasion such differences between two men of talents, as may prevent a lasting friendship, though they may have a real esteem for each other. Men of eminent abilities quickly discern the faults of others; and yet are themselves not free from faults. Their perspicacity may enable them readily to see the errors in conduct, or behaviour, of other men; and yet

‘ may not lead them to sufficient
 ‘ caution, in avoiding themselves
 ‘ similar improprieties. Among men
 ‘ of this class somewhat of rivalry
 ‘ may also naturally occur, which
 ‘ may be unfavourable to the growth
 ‘ or continuance of friendship.’

‘ WHEN I meet with a man,’
 said Mr. Fletcher, ‘ who to a good
 ‘ heart adds a good head, in whom
 ‘ is united a love of virtue, and a love
 ‘ of literature, I am glad to embrace
 ‘ that man as my friend. No man is
 ‘ without his foibles ; but where I
 ‘ meet with these valuable qualifica-
 ‘ tions, I am not inclined to quarrel
 ‘ with a man for trifles.’

‘ IN forming friendships, we should
 ‘ remember,’ said Mr. Hanscombe,
 ‘ that in all human beings there is
 ‘ imperfection. If our friends, there-
 ‘ fore,

‘fore, do upon the whole possess
 ‘estimable qualities, and have a real
 ‘attachment to us, it is not wise, or
 ‘reasonable, to break with them for
 ‘small causes. “He,” says bishop
 ‘Taylor, “that is angry with every
 “little fault, breaks the bones of
 “friendship.” If we mean that
 ‘friendship should be lasting, there
 ‘must be some degree of mutual
 ‘candour and indulgence. He who
 ‘expects that his friend, though wise
 ‘and virtuous, should never be in the
 ‘wrong, forms an expectation that,
 ‘from the weakness of human nature,
 ‘must be productive of disappoint-
 ‘ment. Horace thought very justly
 ‘upon this subject :

“—— *Vitiis nemo sine nascitur : optimus*
 ‘*ille est,*

H 3

‘*Qui*

* *Qui minimis urgetur. Amicus dulcis, ut
æquum est,*

* *Cùm mea compenset vitiis bona; pluribus hisce*

* *Si modò plura mihi bona sunt) inclinet, amari*

* *Si volet: hac lege, in trutinâ ponetur eâdem.*

* *Qui ne tuberibus propriis offendat amicum*

* *Postulat, ignoscat verrucis illius: æquum est,*

* *Peccatis veniam poscentem, reddere rursus.*

C H A P. XII.

*Mr. Grantham and his fellow-travel-
lers take a view of the city and ca-
thedral of Gloucester—Observations
occasioned by the sight of king
Edward the second's tomb—They
return to Mr. Hanscombe's—Very
miscellaneous conversation—They
proceed to Oxford, in company with
Mr. Hanscombe.*

THE morning after their arrival
at Gloucester, Mr. Hanscombe took
Mr. Grantham, and his two other
visitants, to view what was most
worthy of notice in that city. They
were particularly pleased with the
cathedral,

cathedral, which is a stately Gothic edifice, and the tower and choir of which are remarkably beautiful. They carefully examined the monument of Ofrick, king of Northumberland, who was interred in this cathedral; that of Robert Curthose, eldest son of William the Norman; and that of queen Isabella, wife of king Edward the second. Nor did the monument of that unfortunate prince himself escape their attention.

IN viewing the latter, it was remarked by Charles Rainsford, that the tomb was adorned by many figures of stags. 'That circumstance,' replied Mr. Hanscombe, 'is considered as a confirmation of the tradition, that at his funeral he was drawn by stags from Berkeley-castle to Gloucester.'

ACCORD-

‘ ACCORDING to some represen-
 ‘ tations of the reign of this unhappy
 ‘ prince,’ said Waldegrave, ‘ he was
 ‘ rather unfortunate than wicked.’
 ‘ Attempts have been made,’ replied
 Mr. Grantham, ‘ by some of our
 ‘ historians, to palliate the miscon-
 ‘ duct of Edward the second, and to
 ‘ represent him as a very innocent
 ‘ and harmless prince. But these
 ‘ representations are not just. His
 ‘ capacity was certainly weak, but it
 ‘ is also true that he was vicious and
 ‘ tyrannical. He was guilty of in-
 ‘ justice and revenge at the very
 ‘ commencement of his reign, parti-
 ‘ cularly in the case of Walter de
 ‘ Langton, bishop of Litchfield and
 ‘ Coventry. His attachment to un-
 ‘ worthy favourites was highly per-
 ‘ nicious to the kingdom ; and the

H 5

‘ circum-

‘ circumstances of indignity, as well
 ‘ as of injustice, with which he caused
 ‘ the earl of Lancaster, his near re-
 ‘ lation, and the first prince of the
 ‘ blood, to be executed, reflect great
 ‘ dishonour on his memory. The
 ‘ end of king Edward himself was
 ‘ undoubtedly tragical; but his ad-
 ‘ ministration was of that kind which
 ‘ proved him to be unfit for govern-
 ‘ ment, and rendered it very proper
 ‘ for him to have been dethroned,
 ‘ though it should have been done
 ‘ with circumstances of less cruelty.’

HAVING viewed the cathedral, they
 returned to Mr. Hanscombe’s to din-
 ner, where they met with an old
 friend of that gentleman’s of the name
 of Stanwick. He was a chearful man,
 of nearly sixty years of age, of a very
 open, liberal, and unsuspecting temper,
 which

which had proved the means of his receiving much ill treatment from some unworthy persons, with whom he had the misfortune to be connected.

MR. HANSCOMBE being well acquainted with these particulars, some conversation took place upon the subject during the time of dinner: which occasioned Mr. Stanwick to say, ' It is true, that I have met with
' much ungenerous treatment from
' those in whom I have placed a confidence, and been greatly deceived
' by those whom I flattered myself
' to be really my friends. And, indeed, by the time a man is about to
' leave the world, he begins to know
' somewhat of it. I would not, however, recommend to those, who
' are in early life, a temper of suspicion

‘ cion and distrust. It is much better
‘ to be sometimes deceived, than to
‘ be always suspicious. The real
‘ evils of human life are sufficient,
‘ without rendering it more gloomy,
‘ by removing from it that benevo-
‘ lence, and mutual confidence, which
‘ are yet to be found in it.’

AFTER dinner, several sorts of fruit being produced, and particularly mulberries, Mr. Hanscombe took notice, that it had been said by an old medical writer, that mulberries, if eaten on a full stomach, were apt presently to corrupt, and that they were sometimes of a very pernicious tendency. ‘ Mulberries,’ said Mrs. Hanscombe, ‘ are certainly a very
‘ pleasant fruit, and I never yet
‘ heard of a single creature who was
‘ hurt by them ; nor do I believe, that
‘ any

‘ any modern phyfician will maintain
 ‘ them to be prejudicial. But there is
 ‘ no answering for the ftrange fancies
 ‘ of their formal predeceffors.’

‘ It has been obferved,’ faid Mr.
 Stanwick, ‘ that melons are alfo very
 ‘ hurtful ; fo that Johannes Cufpini-
 ‘ anus, in his Life of Frederick the
 ‘ Third, afferts, that four emperors
 ‘ have died of eating melons. Nor
 ‘ are cucumbers any thing better :
 ‘ and accordingly it is faid, that the
 ‘ immoderate ufe of cucumbers and
 ‘ melons brought fo many patients to
 ‘ a French phyfician, refident at Ly-
 ‘ ons, that he built himfelf a very
 ‘ large and handsome houfe, with an
 ‘ infcription to this purpofe : “ Cu-
 ‘ cumbers and melons have erected
 ‘ for me this houfe.” ‘ I fuppofe,’
 faid Charles Rainsford, ‘ that the
 ‘ reafon

‘ reason cucumbers have been so
‘ hurtful in France is, that the inha-
‘ bitants of that country have not yet
‘ sufficiently adopted the wholesome
‘ English practice, of eating beef or
‘ mutton with their cucumbers.’

THE conversation now took a different turn. It was observed by Mr. Stanwick, that he had been reading, that morning, Pope’s pathetic letter to bishop Atterbury, written a little before his banishment; and he thought it very much to be regretted, that this celebrated prelate did not more follow the advice given him by his friend Pope in that letter.

‘ I REMEMBER,’ said Mr. Hanscombe, ‘ that he exhorts him not to
‘ envy the world his studies ; but to
‘ bend his talents not to serve a party,
‘ or a few, but all mankind ; and he
‘ very

‘ very truly and properly reminds
 ‘ him, that it was at such a time, that
 ‘ the greatest lights of antiquity daz-
 ‘ zled and blazed the most, in their re-
 ‘ treat, in their exile, or in their death.
 “ It was then,” says he, “ that they
 “ did good, that they gave light, and
 “ that they became guides to man-
 “ kind.”

‘ ATTERBURY,’ said Mr. Gran-
 tham, ‘ though he possessed a fine
 ‘ genius, appears not to have been
 ‘ a good man. He was certainly
 ‘ guilty of the political intrigues for
 ‘ which he was banished, and his con-
 ‘ duct otherwise was far from being
 ‘ amiable. But the evidence against
 ‘ him was, in his own time, insuffi-
 ‘ cient; and there was no necessity
 ‘ for such a violent and irregular
 ‘ mode of proceeding against him.

‘ We

‘ We are pleased to see Gastrell, bishop
 ‘ of Chester, author of the *Christian*
 ‘ *Institutes*, who had been at variance
 ‘ with him, stand up in the house of
 ‘ peers in his defence ; as we are also
 ‘ at some of the Westminster scholars
 ‘ waiting upon him in the Tower, to
 ‘ pay him their respects, on account
 ‘ of his having been dean of West-
 ‘ minster. Had he employed his
 ‘ hours advantageously after his exile,
 ‘ his talents were undoubtedly equal
 ‘ to the production of some work,
 ‘ that would have been an honour to
 ‘ his own name, and an ornament to
 ‘ the English language.’

MR. Grantham, Waldegrave, and
 his friend Charles Rainsford, were per-
 suaded to stay another day at Glou-
 cester ; and the morning following
 they set out for Oxford, accompanied
 by

by Mr. Hanscombe. They accordingly arrived safely at that city, without meeting with any remarkable occurrence on the road.

C H A P. XIII.

They view what is most observable in the university of Oxford—Visit the Bodleian Library, the Ashmolean Museum, the Radcliffe Library, and the several colleges—Mr. Grantham, Waldegrave, and Charles Rainsford return to Evesham.

ON their arrival at Oxford, they put up at the Angel-inn in that city. Mr. Grantham sent to several of his friends in the university, who readily attended him at his inn, and passed the evening with him and his fellow-travellers. The following morning, they

they walked round the city ; and, as Waldegrave had never before been at Oxford, he was struck with the magnificence of the High Street, which is adorned with the fronts of three handsome colleges, together with St. Mary's and All-Saints churches, and a view of several other edifices.

As they continued several days at Oxford, they examined, with considerable attention, whatever seemed most worthy of observation in the university. They were chiefly attended by Dr. Lancafter, a civilian, and Mr. Sherrard, a fellow of one of the colleges, both of whom were old friends of Mr. Grantham.

WHEN they viewed the BODLEIAN LIBRARY, some conversation took place respecting its founder. 'I remember to have read,' says Mr. Hanscombe,

Hanscombe, 'that sir THOMAS BOD-
 'LEY, the founder of this great li-
 'brary, publickly read a Greek lec-
 'ture, in the reign of queen Elizabeth,
 'in the hall of Merton-college, for
 'which service he received from the
 'society a salary of four marks per
 'annum.'

'THE fact you mention, sir,' said
 Mr. Sherrard, 'is well ascertained.
 'Sir Thomas was also, in the same
 'reign, one of the proctors of the
 'university, and, for a considerable
 'time, supplied the place of univer-
 'sity orator.'

'SIR Thomas Bodley was after-
 'wards employed,' said Dr. Lancaster,
 'in several embassies, and discharged
 'the duties of those employments
 'with great ability and assiduity.
 'Lord Burleigh appears to have had
 'a just

‘ a just sense of his merit; and it was
 ‘ intended to have made him secre-
 ‘ tary of state, an office for which he
 ‘ was well qualified. But his ad-
 ‘ vancement was prevented, by the
 ‘ injudicious manner in which the
 ‘ earl of Essex laboured to promote
 ‘ his interest. Being disgusted with
 ‘ court intrigues, he determined to
 ‘ remove from public life, and passed
 ‘ the remainder of his days in a lite-
 ‘ rary retirement, and in endeavours
 ‘ to establish this library, which now
 ‘ bears his name, and is one of the
 ‘ noblest in the world.’

‘ I THINK I have heard,’ said
 Charles Rainsford, ‘ that Humphrey
 ‘ duke of Gloucester, son to king
 ‘ Henry the fourth, was the original
 ‘ founder of this library.’

‘ THAT prince,’ replied Mr. Sher-
 rard,

rard, ' who was a great promoter of
' literature, and a generous patron of
' men of learning, erected a library
' for the use of the university over the
' divinity-school. He furnished it
' with six hundred volumes, many of
' which were manuscripts written on
' vellum, and finely illuminated.
' But the university was deprived of
' these by the bigotry, or rapacity, of
' some of the Protestant visitors, in
' the reign of king Edward the sixth.
' Sir Thomas Bodley afterwards re-
' paired the library of duke Hum-
' phrey, and furnished it with the best
' books he could procure from all
' parts of the world. He also made
' great additions to the building in
' his life-time, which were much aug-
' mented after his death. He left
' almost his whole estate for the sup-
' port

‘port of this noble library, and was
‘therefore declared by the university
‘to be its founder.’

THEY afterwards viewed the
THEATRE, and admired the beauty
of that magnificent edifice; and then
proceeded to inspect the ASHMOLEAN
MUSEUM. They were much pleased
with this great collection of curio-
sities, and were naturally led into
some conversation respecting the
founder. ‘I have lately read,’ said
Waldegrave, ‘Mr. Ashmole’s Diary’;
‘and I was struck with the singular
‘exactness, with which this learned
‘historian of the order of the garter
‘has recorded his fits of the gout,
‘and of the toothach, and the bruif-
‘ing of his great toe. He appears also,
‘I remember, to have been a constant
‘attendant at the astrologers’ feast;
‘and

‘and has particularly related an illness brought on him there by drinking water after venison.’

‘It must be confessed,’ said Mr. Grantham, ‘that Mr. Ashmole’s Diary contains some particulars that are extremely ludicrous, and that this publication has not contributed to place him in a more respectable point of view. Such works are, however, amusing, nor are they without their use; for though they generally contain many trifling circumstances, yet they also inform us of sundry particulars not noticed by general historians, and which contribute to throw light on the history and manners of the times.’

‘HOWEVER we may be occasionally tempted to smile,’ said Mr. Hanscombe, ‘at some passages in

‘ Mr.

‘ Mr. Ashmole’s Diary, in justice to
 ‘ him it should be remembered, that
 ‘ he was a lover and promoter of li-
 ‘ terature, that his history of the order
 ‘ of the garter has considerable merit,
 ‘ and that he was a great benefactor
 ‘ to this university. As to his attach-
 ‘ ment to astrology, this was no
 ‘ peculiar weakness in him. It is
 ‘ well known, that many other men
 ‘ of incontestible merit, of that age,
 ‘ laboured under the same absurd
 ‘ propensity.’

THE RADCLIFFE LIBRARY was
 too capital an object to escape their
 attention. They admired the mag-
 nificence of this structure; and as
 they examined the statue of the
 founder, by Rysbrack, it was remark-
 ed by Charles Rainsford, that he had
 sometimes heard Radcliffe spoken of

by medical men as a kind of empiric.
'Radcliffe,' said Dr. Lancaster,
'though not a very learned man, is
'by no means to be classed with illite-
'rate quacks. He was some time
'fellow of Lincoln college; he took
'both the degrees in arts in this uni-
'versity; and performed his acade-
'mical exercises with great applause.
'He appears, indeed, not to have en-
'tertained a very high esteem for the
'antient medical writers. He gave
'the preference to some of the best
'modern authors in that science, and
'had a particular attachment to the
'works of Dr. Willis. A hard student
'he certainly was not, and he is said
'to have had but few books: but his
'founding this library is a sufficient
'evidence of his conviction of the
'value and importance of literature.

I

' He

‘ He seems to have possessed great
 ‘ natural sagacity, and was remark-
 ‘ ably successful in his practice, to
 ‘ which he was indebted for the
 ‘ great reputation that he acquir-
 ‘ ed. But it is this library which
 ‘ will chiefly perpetuate his fame.’

‘ AMONG the most considerable
 ‘ modern libraries, I think,’ said Mr.
 Grantham, ‘ that four of the largest
 ‘ are, the emperor’s library at Vienna,
 ‘ the Vatican library, the library of
 ‘ the grand duke of Tuscany at Flo-
 ‘ rence, and that of the French king
 ‘ at Paris. Of antient libraries, the
 ‘ Alexandrian was the most celebrat-
 ‘ ed. Among the other antient li-
 ‘ braries, that of Lucullus is said to
 ‘ have been very considerable, as was
 ‘ also that of Trajan, which was called
 ‘ after him the Ulpian library. But
 I 2 ‘ one

‘ one of the most elegant was that
‘ founded at Rome by Simonicus,
‘ preceptor of the emperor Gordianus.
‘ It is said, that it contained eight
‘ thousand select volumes, and that
‘ the apartment in which they were
‘ deposited was paved with gilt marble.
‘ The walls were composed of
‘ glass and ivory; and the shelves,
‘ cases, presses, and desks, made of
‘ ebony and cedar.’

THEY afterwards viewed the Observatory, the Public Schools, and the Arundelian Marbles; and they spent much time in the Picture Gallery. Of the illustrious men, whose portraits are there exhibited, they examined the features with that minute attention, which was naturally excited by a mingled veneration and affection for their memory. Among these they particularly

particularly distinguished Erasmus, painted by Hans Holbein, Franciscus Junius by Vandyke, and the portraits of Galileo, Chaucer, Sir Thomas More, Montaigne, Father Paul, Michael Angelo, Archbishop Usher, Hugo Grotius, Ben Jonson, Butler, Swift, Pope, Mr. Locke, and Dr. Samuel Clarke.

WHEN they viewed the Clarendon Printing-house, a very handsome edifice, erected from the profits resulting from the sale of lord Clarendon's history of the civil war, they attended to the typographical operations of the workmen employed at the university-press. Waldegrave, who had never before seen this art exercised, was much pleased with the ingenuity and dexterity that he saw displayed in an invention, which

has been productive of such important effects to the interests of literature.

IN viewing the different colleges, the magnificence of Queen's college excited their admiration ; and with the situation of Magdalen college, its venerable Gothic remains, the delightful prospect from it, its grove, and water-walks, they were much captivated. After they had attentively examined Magdalen college, they took a walk in the physic garden, and particularly remarked the elegance of the gate-way, the design of which is attributed to Inigo Jones.

THEY admired the beautiful chapel of Trinity-college, and were struck with the magnificence of that of New-college. In the latter they examined very minutely the fine crozier of
William

William of Wykeham, which is well preserved, and is a very curious piece of antient workmanship. University college, and All Souls college also excited their attention, and particularly the elegant library of the latter, which was erected at the expence of colonel Codrington. Merton college gardens much pleased them; nor did its fine Gothic church escape their notice. They likewise admired the magnificence of Christ-church college, particularly its grand Gothic entrance. As they walked round Peckwater-court, ‘ This beautiful building,’ said Dr. Lancaster, ‘ was designed by Dr. Aldrich, who had a fine taste both in architecture and music, and who was a man of wit, and of agreeable temper and man-

ners, as well as an elegant classic scholar.'

HAVING now passed several days very agreeably at Oxford, they took leave of their friends in this famous seminary of learning. Mr. Hanscombe returned to Gloucester; and Mr. Grantham, and his fellow-travellers, returned by the direct road to Evesham.

C H A P. XIV.

Mr. Bewdley arrives at Evesham, to pay his addresses to Miss Maynard—Character of that gentleman—Waldegrave's embarrassment at the appearance of his rival—Remarks relative to academical education.

PHILIP WALDEGRAVE and Mr. Grantham, and their friend Charles Rainsford, met with a very kind reception from Mrs. Ashton and Miss Maynard, on their return to Evesham. They dined with them on the day after their arrival, and passed a very agreeable afternoon, in conversing on their journey, and on the

different objects which had excited their attention at Oxford. But, in a few weeks after, the tranquillity of Waldegrave was disturbed by the arrival of Mr. Bewdley, the eldest son of Sir Francis Bewdley, a wealthy baronet who resided near Worcester, and who came to Evesham for the avowed purpose of courting Miss Maynard. He had seen her at the assembly at Worcester, and had been so much captivated, that he had, with much importunity, at length obtained his father's consent to paying his addresses to her. He had also made application to Harriet's uncle, who, conceiving the proposal to be honourable and advantageous to his niece, readily signified his approbation. Thus circumstanced, it was

was natural for Waldegrave to consider him as a very formidable rival.

OF this gentleman it may not be improper here to give some delineation of the character. Mr. Bewdley had been educated at Oxford; but he had passed much more of his time there in the coffee-houses, than in the library of his college; and he had considered the operations of his hair-dresser as more important than the lectures of his tutor. An air of levity, and a very large portion of vanity, appeared in his whole conduct and behaviour: he was well versed in every species of fashionable folly; and in every thing he considered only what was the reigning taste, and not what was just or rational. He often manifested an affectation of wit; but for the production of it

neither nature nor study had in any tolerable degree furnished the requisites. He talked much, and on every subject that occurred ; nor did he regard it as of the least consequence whether he had any knowledge of the subject. Deficiencies of this kind were, in his opinion, amply compensated for by an air of confidence, and sufficient volubility of speech. He thought, with a certain French writer, that “ the best talents and accomplishments are rendered useless by modesty.”

WALDEGRAVE was much disturbed and embarrassed at the arrival of Mr. Bewdley. He had himself made no formal declaration of his passion to Miss Maynard ; and as the prospects of the baronet's son were much more advantageous than his own, at least

least in point of fortune, he knew not how, at the present crisis, to make any declaration to her. It seemed hardly consistent with delicacy, or with generosity. Love, however, prompted him immediately to enter his claim ; but he was fearful and irresolute, and unwilling to take any step that might indicate a greater regard for his own happiness than for that of Miss Maynard.

IN this critical state of things Philip Waldegrave and his rival sometimes met at the house of Mrs. Ashton. They were externally civil, but surveyed each other without much complacency ; though Bewdley considered Waldegrave as too much his inferior to regard him as a rival. In his absence he was inclined to speak somewhat contemptuously of him ;

him ; but this Mrs. Ashton always discouraged, and expatiated copiously on the merits of her friend Philip.

BEWDLEY, though he had made but a very inconsiderable progress in literature at Oxford, was somewhat vain of his academical education. In a conversation at Mrs. Ashton's, at which Mr. Grantham was present, though Waldegrave was not, that lady took occasion to mention some sentiments that had been advanced by Waldegrave, relative to a new literary production that then excited the public attention. Bewdley immediately remarked, that it was not very likely that a young fellow, who had never been at college, but who was brought up as a surgeon in a country town, could have much judgment in literary performances. ' Indeed,

‘ deed, sir,’ replied Mr. Grantham,
 ‘ you are exceedingly mistaken. My
 ‘ friend Philip Waldegrave possesses a
 ‘ degree of taste and knowledge in
 ‘ literature that are extremely uncom-
 ‘ mon in persons of his age. If you
 ‘ think meanly of his acquisitions, it
 ‘ must be because you are little ac-
 ‘ quainted with him.’

MR. BEWDLEY said, that he did not
 mean to disparage the young fellow,
 but he thought he must have been a
 better judge of works of literature, if
 he had been educated at the univer-
 sity. ‘ I have myself enjoyed,’ re-
 plied Mr. Grantham, ‘ all the advan-
 ‘ tages, for the acquisition of learning,
 ‘ that Oxford could afford me ; so
 ‘ that I am well acquainted with the
 ‘ benefits of an academical education.
 ‘ But I also know, that learning is not
 ‘ confined

‘ confined either to Oxford, or to Cam-
‘ bridge, or to any other university.
‘ A man of parts may acquire learn-
‘ ing in any place, if he can but get
‘ access to the best books, and applies
‘ to them with diligence. My friend
‘ Waldegrave, who as yet has had no
‘ academical advantages, has at present
‘ much more learning than I had at
‘ his age ; and yet I was not undif-
‘ tinguished in the university, while I
‘ resided there. But he has read the
‘ best authors, and he has read them
‘ with taste and judgment. He has
‘ spent little time on trifling produc-
‘ tions, and he has dwelt most upon
‘ those authors, both of antient and
‘ of modern times, who are possessed
‘ of the most indisputable merit. Ge-
‘ nius will sometimes force its way to
‘ learning under very unfavourable
‘ circum-

‘ circumstances : and it is equally cer-
 ‘ tain, that there are many who are
 ‘ educated at Oxford, and at Cam-
 ‘ bridge, who are miserably deficient
 ‘ in all valuable literature. Indo-
 ‘ lence, or dulness, will prevent
 ‘ a man from becoming learned,
 ‘ however advantageous his situa-
 ‘ tion ; but those who are placed at
 ‘ our two famous seminaries, and
 ‘ whose morals are preserved uncor-
 ‘ rupted, have great advantages for
 ‘ the acquisition of literature and
 ‘ science.’

THE conversation of Mr. Bewdley
 seemed not to afford any pleasure
 either to Mrs. Ashton or Miss May-
 nard ; but his recommendations from
 the uncle of the latter were so power-
 ful, that they thought themselves
 obliged to treat him with civility.
 His

His addresses, however, did not meet with any favourable reception from the young lady; though she was fearful of offending her uncle, by an hasty and absolute rejection of him; and his vanity led him to presume, that by perseverance he should be finally successful.

C H A P. XV.

Conversation between Philip Waldegrave and Mr. Grantham—The former acknowledges his attachment to Miss Maynard—Character of Ralph Shrimpton.

THE appearance of Waldegrave's rival at Evesham gave him a degree of uneasiness, which was sometimes manifest upon his countenance, and which could not escape the penetrating eye of his friend Grantham. Accordingly that gentleman took an opportunity of telling him, that he saw he laboured under some internal disquiet, which he should be glad if it

it lay in his power to lessen or remove.
'But I will deliver you,' said he, 'from
'the difficulty which you may find
'in confessing the cause, by telling
'you, that I already suspect the
'ground of your uneasiness. You
'are, I believe, alarmed and disturbed
'at the arrival of Mr. Bewdley at
'Evesham, as he avowedly comes
'with a view to pay his addresses to
'Miss Maynard.' Waldegrave paused,
and coloured; but acknowledged
that Mr. Grantham's suspicions were
well founded. 'The company of
'Miss Maynard,' said he, 'always
'gave me great pleasure; but till
'now I had no conception how much
'I loved her. As I now see another
'man openly paying his addresses to
'her, I feel that I cannot be happy
'without her. But I am much em-
'barrassed..

‘barrass’d. I have never made any
 ‘explicit declaration of a particular
 ‘attachment to her; and to do this
 ‘at a time when she is address’d by
 ‘another man, who is openly favour-
 ‘ed by her uncle, and whose situation
 ‘and prospects in the world are much
 ‘better than my own, I cannot easily
 ‘reconcile to those sentiments of ge-
 ‘nerosity, and of delicacy, by which
 ‘I wish to be actuated. My passion
 ‘is ardent and sincere; but I would
 ‘not be mean, or selfish, or ungene-
 ‘rous.’

‘My dear friend,’ said Mr. Gran-
 ‘tham, ‘your situation is embarrassing;
 ‘but I hope you have less to fear
 ‘from your rival than you appre-
 ‘hend. I think too highly of the dis-
 ‘cernment and good taste of Miss
 ‘Maynard, to be led easily to believe,
 ‘that

' that she will take for a husband such
 ' a fop as Bewdley. But it may be
 ' necessary that she should not hastily
 ' refuse him, lest she should by such
 ' a conduct too much exasperate her
 ' uncle. As matters stand, perhaps
 ' you had best at present only recon-
 ' noitre the conduct of the enemy,
 ' with as much philosophy as you
 ' can summon up on the occasion; and
 ' not take any measures yourself, un-
 ' till you shall find it absolutely ne-
 ' cessary.'

THUS did Mr. Grantham endea-
 vour to lessen the chagrin and ap-
 prehension of Waldegrave, in the
 present critical state of his affairs.
 But another occasional visitant at Mrs.
 Ashton's, sometimes contributed to
 increase his vexation. This was
 an apothecary who lived at Evesham,
 whose

whose name was Ralph Shrimpton, and who sometimes favoured Mrs. Ashton with his company, though he was not one of the most respectable of her acquaintance. But a variety of characters has a tendency to render company the more amusing; and even absurdity is thought by some to have its attractions. The conversation of Mr. Shrimpton was, indeed, sometimes well calculated to excite merriment. He affected knowledge, though he possessed very little, excepting of those circumstances respecting his neighbours, which a man of sense would have thought unworthy of the least attention. He was well furnished with the domestic occurrences of the neighbourhood, and, being very communicative, was no small favourite with some of those ladies

ladies at Evesham, who, among other polite qualities, had a little taste for scandal. Though Shrimpton possessed but a very scanty portion of knowledge, yet he not unfrequently attempted to look wise; but it was an attempt in which he was extremely unsuccessful. He sometimes procured himself a little credit by his activity in soliciting benefactions in cases of distress; but it was too manifest, that, even in such cases, he was much more desirous of appearing a man of humanity, and of promoting his own interest by the acquisition of such a character, than by a sincere desire of assisting the unhappy. For, in the midst of much affected benevolence, meanness and selfishness were sometimes too strikingly exhibited. When remarks on
this

this part of his character were made to Mr. Grantham, he replied, 'I have often clearly seen the vanity and selfishness of Shrimpton appear, when benevolence only was the avowed motive of his conduct; but I have not been inclined to undeceive others concerning him; for if the poor are benefited by his means, I shall rejoice, by whatever motives he may be actuated.'

By this man the uneasiness and embarrassment of Waldegrave were sometimes increased. He addressed himself to him, at Mrs. Ashton's, when Miss Maynard was not present, on the advantageous match that was proposed for that young lady; and was very desirous of learning his sentiments on the probability of Mr. Bewdley's success. Finding it

difficult to procure Waldegrave's opinion on this topic, he thought proper to give his own ; which was, that Miss Maynard must be too prudent to reject so beneficial an offer. The coldness and taciturnity of Waldegrave upon this subject gave some offence to Shrimpton ; who, though not burthened with penetration, now began to suspect, that the young surgeon had an inclination for Miss Maynard himself. To communicate this conjecture to those ladies of Evesham, who were honoured with his confidence, was now his immediate business, and was no unpleasing employment. It gratified the curiosity of his female patients, and was an evidence of his own sagacity.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVI.

Mr. Grantham, Philip Waldegrave, and Charles Rainsford, pay a visit to Mr. Ackworth—Literary conversation at the house of that gentleman—Sentiments of Mr. Grantham relative to institutions appropriated to the purposes of relaxation and festivity—Waldegrave meets with an accident.

WITH the view of dissipating, in some degree, the chagrin and anxiety of Waldegrave, Mr. Grantham proposed to him to take a ride, in company with him and Charles Rainsford, to pay a visit to Mr.

Ackworth, a clergyman who resided about seven miles from Evesham, and with whom Mr. Grantham was well acquainted. They accordingly set out together, and arrived about noon at the house of that gentleman, from whom they met with a very hospitable reception. Mr. Ackworth was an excellent scholar, and intimately conversant with many of the best writers of antiquity. Classical authors, and classical incidents, were so familiar to him, that he might say with Juvenal,

*Nota magis nulli domus est sua, quàm mihi lucus
Martis, et Æoliis vicinum rupibus antrum
Vulcani. Quid agant venti; quas torqueat
umbras*

*Æacus; unde alius furtivæ devehat aurum
Pelliculæ: quantas jaculetur Monychus ornos.*

AFTER dinner, this gentleman and
his

his guests, in the language of Sir Henry Wotton, " bandied together some " good authors of the antient time."

Among others, they entered into a conversation on the merits of Livy; and united in expressing their regret, that so many books of this incomparable historian should have been lost. It was remarked by Waldegrave, that the particulars which have been preserved of the life of this illustrious author are extremely few; and that it was natural to feel a curiosity for some farther memorials concerning him.

' LIVY,' said Mr. Ackworth, ' was
' of a noble family, which had pro-
' duced several consuls; but was him-
' self less ambitious of state prefer-
' ment, than of literary excellence.

‘It is recorded, that he died in the
‘same year with Ovid; and, as
‘some have said, on the same day.’

It was observed by Mr. Grantham, that John Freinshemius, who was librarian and historiographer to Christina, queen of Sweden, had endeavoured, in some degree, to supply the deficiencies of Livy. ‘The supplement,’ said he, ‘of this laborious man to that historian, however inferior to the original, is a work of great learning and merit, and for which the republic of letters is much indebted to him, as well as for his supplement to Quintus Curtius.’

FROM historical writers a transition was made to the poets; and some remarks were thrown out relative to Horace and Virgil. Mr. Ackworth observed, that much as he was delighted

lighted with the works of those admirable poets, he was occasionally disgusted with their adulation to Mæcenas, and to Augustus. ‘A propensity to flatter the great and powerful,’ said Charles Rainsford, ‘has certainly not been uncommon among the poets, either antient or modern. Indeed, it gives one concern to reflect, that there have been men, who were otherwise extremely respectable, who have been guilty of very unworthy adulation. In some instances, perhaps, allowance should be made for the manners and opinions of those ages in which these men lived. But, I remember, that it is recorded of George Herbert, who was styled the *divine Herbert*, and who was celebrated for his piety and his poetry,

K. 4.

‘that

‘ that being prælector in the rhetoric
‘ school at Cambridge, in the year
‘ 1618, he thought proper to pass by
‘ the orators of Greece and Rome, and
‘ chose to read upon an oration of
‘ king James. In his lecture, he
‘ analysed the parts of the royal
‘ speech, he shewed their connexion,
‘ and he pointed out the propriety of
‘ the language, and its power to move
‘ the affections. He also illustrated
‘ the beauties of the style, which, as
‘ he very properly observed, was of a
‘ kind *utterly unknown to the antients*,
‘ who had no just conceptions of the
‘ excellencies of regal eloquence.’

AFTER some farther conversation,
Mr. Grantham, and his two com-
panions, took leave of Mr. Ack-
worth, and set out on their return to
Evesham. In their way home, they
passed

passed through a country village, the inhabitants of which, it being one of their annual fairs, were giving themselves up to chearfulness and festivity. This led Mr. Grantham to make some observations, relative to such institutions as were intended for the purposes of relaxation and conviviality. ‘ In antient times,’ said he, ‘ the nobleman and the husbandman ‘ relaxed and enjoyed themselves at ‘ the same stated periods. An affectation, however, now prevails, not ‘ only among men of rank and fortune, but even among traders, and ‘ persons little removed above the ‘ lowest orders of the people, of ‘ thinking it beneath them to be gay, ‘ or to engage in any pleasurable ‘ amusements, at those periods when ‘ the laborious poor, from antient

K 5

‘ custom,

' custom, generally give themselves
 ' up to diversion and festivity. But
 ' joy, as well as sorrow, is of a social
 ' nature: and I should think more
 ' favourably of the heart of that man,
 ' who should feel an additional plea-
 ' sure, when he gave himself up to
 ' gaiety, in finding that he shared it
 ' with the humblest of his fellow-
 ' creatures. Nor should I suspect that
 ' he possessed, on that account, the
 ' less elevation of mind. I should
 ' give him credit for his benevolence,
 ' and should not think the worse of
 ' his philosophy.

' THE disorders, that sometimes
 ' happen on such occasions, have been
 ' urged with much plausibility. But
 ' fairs, and similar places of entertain-
 ' ment for the poor, should, in my
 ' apprehension, be regulated, and not
 ' abolished.

abolished. The labours of the peasant should be sometimes rendered less irksome by occasional intervals of cheerfulness and festivity. Those who have it at all times in their power to live luxuriously, and who are never compelled to labour, have not that occasion for periods of relaxation which the laborious poor have: and yet the amusements of persons of rank and fortune are very numerous. But in our laws respecting the poor, and our modes of reasoning concerning them, there is too great a want of benevolence and humanity.

THE intemperance of the poor at such times is often mentioned. Intemperance is censurable either in the rich or in the poor; but it is more pardonable in the latter than

' in the former ; and it should be
' remembered, that the abolition of
' fairs does not prevent intemperance.
' At fairs, part of the money of the
' peasant, or of the mechanic, is often
' spent otherwise than in the purchase
' of liquor ; and where there are no
' amusements, or diversions, or pub-
' lic games for the poor, they spend,
' perhaps, more of their time, and of
' their money, in the houses appro-
' priated to drinking only. Super-
' stition was too much intermingled
' with many of the antient institu-
' tions of this kind ; but if this be
' avoided, I think certain times of re-
' laxation and festivity for the poor,
' especially when attended with ath-
' letic exercises, are founded on reason,
' humanity, and sound policy ; and
' they have the sanction of the purest
' ages

'ages of antiquity, and of the most
'enlightened and illustrious nations.'

As the sentiments of Mr. Grantham, on this subject, were not contradicted by his fellow-travellers, it is not necessary to give any farther account of their conversation during this excursion. They rode home very agreeably together, till they came within a mile of Evesham, when, unfortunately, Waldegrave's horse took a sudden fright, in consequence of which his rider was thrown to the ground, and his right arm broken. Mr. Grantham and Charles Rainsford, who were much shocked at this unpleasant termination of their journey, gave Waldegrave all the assistance they were able; and, on their arrival at Evesham, his arm was very skilfully set by Mr. Bryant.

PHILIP

PHILIP WALDEGRAVE bore his misfortune with great serenity ; but the news of it being very speedily conveyed to Mrs. Ashton's, was received by that lady with much concern, and by Miss Maynard with a degree of emotion, that was too apparent not to be observed. She was, indeed, with difficulty prevented from fainting ; and the alarm, which she discovered on this occasion, seemed evidently to be the result of somewhat more than merely female sensibility.

C H A P. XVII.

A conversation between Mrs. Ashton and Miss Maynard—Waldegrave avows his passion for the latter—The effects of his declaration.

THE agitation, which was discovered by Miss Maynard, at the accident which had happened to Philip Waldegrave, occasioned Mrs. Ashton to address some observations to that young lady, the next morning, as they sat at breakfast. They had just before received a message from Mr. Grantham, giving as favourable an account of Waldegrave's situation as his

his late accident admitted. ‘ I am now
 ‘ at no loss, my dear Harriet,’ said
 Mrs. Ashton, ‘ to discover the cause
 ‘ of your dislike to Mr. Bewdley. I
 ‘ was very sorry, as well as yourself,
 ‘ for Mr. Waldegrave’s misfortune;
 ‘ but the tenderness, the extreme
 ‘ anxiety, which you discovered, on
 ‘ receiving information of that event,
 ‘ I am sure could arise from nothing
 ‘ but love. I cannot affirm, that I have
 ‘ ever heard you say any thing, from
 ‘ which I could certainly infer, that
 ‘ you have conceived a passion for our
 ‘ friend Waldegrave; but I acknow-
 ‘ ledge I have several times thought,
 ‘ that I could read too much tenderness
 ‘ for him in your eyes. And, indeed,
 ‘ I have of late begun to be of opinion,
 ‘ that I have been somewhat impru-
 ‘ dent, in giving so agreeable and ac-
 5 ‘ complished

‘complished a young fellow, so many
‘opportunities of being in your com-
‘pany. I should before have con-
‘sidered, that this might have a na-
‘tural tendency to produce some ef-
‘fects not favourable to the views of
‘your uncle, if he had any particular
‘plan with respect to placing you in
‘the world : and we are now suffi-
‘ciently informed, that he is very de-
‘sirous of your forming a connexion
‘with Mr. Bewdley.’

Miss Maynard was in much con-
fusion at this address to her from Mrs.
Ashton; and, notwithstanding the very
intimate terms on which she lived with
that lady, was led, from native modesty,
to be somewhat reserved in what she
said in her answer respecting Walde-
grave. She confessed, however, that
she had a great esteem for him ; and
seemed

seemed willing it should be thought, that this might sufficiently account for her concern at the late accident that had befallen him. With regard to Mr. Bewdley she was more explicit. She declared, that she had an extreme dislike to him; that she could never think of any connexion with him; and that nothing but her fear of too much exasperating her uncle, had prevented her from acquainting both him and Mr. Bewdley with this in the most direct terms. She proposed, therefore, immediately to write a letter to her uncle upon the subject; but this Mrs. Ashton dissuaded her from, being of opinion, that some farther delay in this critical business would be the most expedient.

IN consequence of the care which was taken of Waldegrave by Mr. Bryant,

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Bryant, he soon recovered from the ill effects of his late accident. And Mrs. Ashton, notwithstanding her conviction of Miss Maynard's attachment to him, could not prevail upon herself to take any measures to keep them separate. She was naturally of a mild and easy temper, had herself a great friendship for Waldegrave, and so firm a confidence in his integrity and honour, that she was totally free from any suspicions, that he would make any improper use of the intercourse that was permitted between him and Harriet. She was, indeed, sensible, that their meeting together would not tend to diminish their mutual affection; but she had not resolution enough even to attempt to keep them asunder. Waldegrave, therefore, visited at her house as usual;

usual ; and sometimes, as formerly, entertained her and Miss Maynard by reading to them some of our best English authors. One afternoon, after Harriet had received a visit from Bewdley, a circumstance with which Waldegrave was not unacquainted, the latter was desired by Mrs. Ashton to read to them in her garden. They were accordingly sitting together in her alcove, and Thomson's Seasons was the book selected for their entertainment. Waldegrave had been reading to them for sometime, and at length happened to come to these lines :

*Let the aspiring youth beware of love,
Of the smooth glance beware ; for 'tis too late
When on the heart the torrent softness pours.—*

HE had but just finished this passage, when his voice became almost inarticu-

inarticulate, he seemed much agitated, and starting from his seat exclaimed, *'It is indeed too late.* The language of the poet impresses me too forcibly for me to conceal my emotions. O my dear Miss Maynard, I would sacrifice my life rather than interrupt your happiness, or lessen your prosperity ; but I am too well convinced, that I shall be to the last degree unhappy, if I see you given to another. Though I have never hitherto declared my passion, I feel that I love you with the most unbounded affection. But, if you command me, I will tear myself from you for ever, rather than diminish your felicity.'

Mrs. Ashton was much surprised at this unexpected and passionate address ; and Miss Maynard alternately

nately blushed, and looked pale, and trembled. Her agitation was at length so great, and so apparent, that Mrs. Ashton hastily took her by the arm, and entreated her to walk with her into the house; which she accordingly did, as well as her trembling limbs would permit. Waldegrave would have followed, but Mrs. Ashton entreated him for the present to continue where he was. He sat down again in the alcove, and continued there for about half an hour, in a very disturbed state of mind. He then walked towards the house, and enquired of the maid-servant, whether he could speak to Mrs. Ashton. She went to her mistress, who came to him in a few minutes. He expressed his desire to speak to Miss Maynard; but Mrs. Ashton begged him

him not to attempt to see her again that day. He with difficulty went away, and Mrs. Ashton told him, she should be glad to see him again in the morning; though she felt herself much embarrassed how to act in this critical business.

WALDEGRAVE returned to his lodgings, in a state of anxiety that it is more easy to conceive than to express. In the evening Mr. Grantham paid a visit to Mrs. Ashton, who acquainted him with what had passed, and requested him to favour her with his advice, respecting what part she should act on this occasion. She told him, in confidence, that Miss Maynard had privately acknowledged to her, after their return into the house, in consequence of Waldegrave's precipitate declaration in the alcove,

alcove, that she had an affection for him, and that she could never think of any connexion with Mr. Bewdley. Mr. Grantham observed, that as it was now manifest, that their affection was mutual, and there was no reason to imagine, that they might not be very happy together, the most adviseable step would be, to adopt the best methods for bringing Harriet's uncle to consent to their union. This idea was too conformable to Mrs. Ashton's own inclinations, to meet with any opposition from her. Mr. Grantham declared, that if Miss Maynard had been his own daughter, he should have greatly preferred Waldegrave as a son-in-law to Bewdley, whatever title the latter might attain, or whatever fortune. Waldegrave's talents and virtues, he said, would

would probably place him in a respectable situation ; and in which Harriet might be much happier with him, than she could be with such a coxcomb as Bewdley, though in a state of the greatest affluence. It was at length agreed upon between Mrs. Ashton and Mr. Grantham, that no measures should be taken to keep Harriet and Waldegrave asunder ; but the latter was not to be acquainted with her declaration in his favour. They left it to them to open themselves to each other, as incidents should arise ; and, in the mean time, they proposed to adopt the best measures they could for procuring the consent of her uncle to an union between them.

C H A P. XVIII.

Mr. Shrimpton takes a journey to London, and conveys unwelcome information to Mr. Langley, Miss Maynard's uncle—That lady makes an acknowledgment of her regard for Philip Waldegrave.

WHILST the affairs of Philip Waldegrave and Harriet were in this critical situation, it happened that Mr. Shrimpton, the apothecary, whose character has been given in a preceding chapter, was about to take a journey to London. Previously to his departure, he paid a visit to Mrs. Ashton,

Ashton, and offered to execute any commands for her in the capital. She was induced by this proposal, somewhat inconsiderately, to employ him to convey a letter from her to Harriet's uncle, whose name was Langley. He undertook the commission with alacrity ; and she accordingly delivered to him a letter to Mr. Langley, in which she acquainted him, that Mr. Bewdley had for some time paid his addresses to Miss Maynard, and that she had herself treated that gentleman with much respect on account of his recommendation ; but Miss Maynard, after being many times in his company, had discovered so much aversion to a connexion with him, that she was convinced it would not be for the happiness of either of them. His

visits, she added, now gave Miss Maynard great uneasiness : and she, therefore, wished that Mr. Langley would consent, that his niece should give Mr. Bewdley his dismissal, and which they would endeavour to do in the least offensive manner possible. Having received this letter, Shrimpton took leave of Mrs. Ashton, and soon after set out for London.

WHEN he arrived in town, he waited upon Mr. Langley, and delivered to him the letter from Mrs. Ashton. That gentleman read it in Shrimpton's presence, but was by no means pleased with its contents. He had considered the offer made to his niece by Mr. Bewdley as a very advantageous one ; and, therefore, received the information of her dislike to him with chagrin and disappointment.

ment. However, he then said nothing to Shrimpton upon the subject; and only told him, that he should not trouble him with any letter back to Mrs. Ashton, as he should write to her by the post at his own convenience. But as he had before seen the apothecary at Evesham, he paid him the compliment of inviting him to dinner, which Shrimpton readily accepted. During the time of dinner, a conversation naturally took place relative to Evesham, and their friends there; and, after the cloth was removed, Shrimpton, who was never of a reserved temper, was rendered by the wine still more communicative. He took notice to Mr. Langley, that it was well known at Evesham, that the eldest son of Sir Francis Bewdley paid his addresses

to Miss Maynard ; but that he had not yet heard whether the gentleman met with a favourable reception from the lady ; though it was apprehended, that as he was a gay and likely young gentleman, with fine prospects, this must be the case. Mr. Langley replied, that it was not so ; and that he was not without suspicions, that his niece had conceived an inclination for some other person. He added, that he should be obliged to Mr. Shrimpton, if he, as a friend, would acquaint him with any thing that might have come to his knowledge, relative to the dispositions and views of his niece. Shrimpton put on one of the wisest faces he could assume, and then proceeded to communicate to Mr. Langley the suspicions he had entertained respecting

ing Philip Waldegrave. He afterwards remarked, that if Miss Maynard had conceived any attachment for him, this would naturally account for her giving a cold reception to Mr. Bewdley. ‘To be sure,’ he said, ‘it was a very imprudent thing in the young lady to have any thoughts of a young surgeon, of little fortune, when she might have a young gentleman of so near a prospect of a title, and a large estate. But young ladies,’ he farther observed, ‘were thoughtless and headstrong, and not so ready as they should be to be governed by wiser heads.’ Shrimpton’s information increased the chagrin of Mr. Langley ; and, after some farther conversation, the apothecary took his leave, and proceeded to pay some other visits to his friends in town.

BUT it is now necessary that we should return back, and attend to the situation of affairs at Evesham. As Mrs. Ashton, after the unexpected declaration made by Waldegrave to Harriet in the alcove, took no pains to keep them asunder, it was not long before they were left alone together in that lady's parlour. When this first happened, after Waldegrave's avowal of his passion, they were both for some time silent. At length Waldegrave, in a hesitating manner, addressing himself to Miss Maynard, expressed his concern for the disquiet he had given her by his late declaration. Nothing, he assured her, could be more afflicting to himself, than to be the cause of any uneasiness to her. He protested, that there was no hardship he would
not

not endure, nor any danger that he would not encounter, rather than give her offence, or diminish her felicity ; and whatever impropriety there might be in his late declaration, it arose, he said, solely from his apprehension, that she might be united to Mr. Bewdley. This was a thought, which, he confessed, he could not bear ; though, if she commanded him, he would endeavour to tear himself from her, whatever pain it might give him, rather than be any obstruction to her happiness.

HAVING said thus much, Waldegrave paused ; and Harriet blushed, and trembled. In a tremulous tone she at length told him, that Mr. Bewdley was a man for whom she had neither esteem nor regard, and that no connexion could ever take

place between them. This assurance, from Miss Maynard's own mouth, so raised the spirits of Waldegrave, that in a few minutes he was emboldened to express his hopes, that should fortune hereafter be propitious to him, and he be enabled to render himself less unworthy of her, perhaps she might not wholly discountenance his attempts to obtain her favour. Harriet hung down her head, and heard him with silent attention ; but afterwards raising her eyes, and casting at him a look of tenderness, was prevented from making him any reply by the entrance of Mrs. Ashton. That lady saw, by the countenances of both, that their conversation, however short, had been interesting; though she made for the present no inquiries. But, in a subsequent

subsequent interview in the garden, Miss Maynard was prevailed upon by Waldegrave to make a frank acknowledgment of her regard for him. This confession from the mouth of his beloved Harriet, gave him a degree of pleasure which he had never felt before. They now conversed with each other with an affectionate freedom, and Mrs. Ashton became the confidant of both. Waldegrave also communicated to his friend, Mr. Grantham, the felicity of his present situation; and that gentleman promised to do all that was in his power towards bringing Mr. Langley to consent to their union.

C H A P. XIX.

An excursion to Pershore—The happiness of men not to be estimated by their situations—Account of Mr, Ravenscamp, of his visitors, and of their conversation—Remarks on modern gardens, on female education, and on the works of Drummond of Hawthornden—Utility of physicians—Of prudence in entering into matrimonial connexions.

IN a few days after the incidents related in the preceding chapter, a little excursion was proposed by Mr. Grantham to Pershore, where a gentleman

tleman was come to reside, with whom Mr. Grantham had formerly become acquainted at Bath. The party consisted of Mr. Grantham, Mrs. Ashton, Miss Maynard, and Philip Waldegrave; and a coach was provided for the day for their conveyance. The gentleman whom they were to visit, and whose name was Ravenscamp, had previous notice of their intention, and acquainted Mr. Grantham, that he should have some other of his friends to dine with him on the same day. Mr. Ravenscamp had acquired a considerable fortune in the Turkey trade; but being a native of Pershore, and having a small paternal estate in the neighbourhood, he was desirous of ending his days there. He was a man of sense and reflection, and had some taste
for

for literature ; so that he had passed more of his time in reading, than could reasonably have been expected from a man so much engaged in commerce

THIS excursion to Pershore was very pleasing to Waldegrave, as it was made in the company of his beloved Harriet ; and her sensations were not less delightful. Their conversation, however, was chiefly upon general subjects. When they had proceeded about three miles from Evesham, Mrs. Ashton took notice of a very handsome house and gardens, at a little distance from the road, and observed, that it was a habitation in which any one might live very happily. ‘It is, indeed,’ replied Mr. Grantham, ‘a very pleasing place of residence ; but the owner is
‘ far

' far from being happy. Though
 ' he has a large fortune, and many
 ' external advantages, his behaviour
 ' and manners clearly evince his in-
 ' ternal discontent. Nothing is more
 ' erroneous, than forming an estimate
 ' of the happiness of men, merely
 ' from the situation in which they are
 ' placed. I have lately become
 ' somewhat acquainted with a person,
 ' who is in possession only of a small
 ' farm, about half a mile hence, who
 ' appears to be abundantly more
 ' happy than the owner of the ele-
 ' gant mansion that we have just
 ' passed. And it is surely an agree-
 ' able reflexion to the friends of hu-
 ' manity, that those pleasures of hu-
 ' man life which are the most real
 ' and the most lasting, are open to
 ' those

‘those in very humble stations, as well
‘as to the opulent and powerful.’

WHEN they came to that part of the road whence there was a path which led to the farm that had been mentioned by Mr. Grantham, he proposed that they should alight and walk thither. This they accordingly did, and on their arrival at the farmer’s, whose name was Thornhill, they found him in a small, but neat parlour, his wife sitting by him, with a little girl, a daughter, about six years of age, and a son about four, playing in the room. The dress of the farmer was plain, but decent, and his appearance respectable. His countenance was open, manly, and intelligent; and he had a book in his hand, which he seemed to have been reading to his

his wife, whose person was very agreeable. He had some previous knowledge of Mr. Grantham, but he received all his visitors respectfully, though with an easy and chearful air. They entered into conversation with him, and found him well informed and well bred. He walked with them round his farm, and pointed out to them some of his improvements: and it appeared, that he paid an attention to those improvements in agriculture, which might be made by a greater acquaintance with natural history, and natural philosophy, than is possessed by the common farmers. His father, like himself, had been a farmer; but having sent him for some time to a grammar-school in the neighbourhood, he had there acquired a propensity to literature, which

which he ever after continued to cultivate. On the death of his father, he resolved, however, still to remain in his farm ; and he told Mr. Grantham, that he thought there was no inconsistency between the profession of agriculture, and a taste for literature. They were much pleased with Mr. Thornhill's farm, and with his conversation ; and they afterwards learned, that he was highly respected in the neighbourhood for the general integrity of his conduct, and his mild and equitable behaviour to his workmen and labourers.

HAVING taken leave of this polite, intelligent, and happy farmer, they proceeded to Perthore, where they arrived some time before the hour of dinner. They met with a very cordial reception from Mr. Ravenscamp,

Ravenscamp, and were much pleased with his house, and with its situation. They found there Mr. Byfield, a gentleman of Pershore, and a neighbouring clergyman of the name of Kynaſton. Before dinner, they walked round Mr. Ravenscamp's garden, which was laid out with much taſte; and in the courſe of their walk ſome converſation took place on the modern improvements in gardening. Mr. Ravenscamp remarked, that he thought there was too much lawn in modern gardens, and too little ſhade. I am of your opinion, ſir, ſaid Mr. Grantham. Our forefathers had too much ſhade, and we have too little. It muſt, however, be admitted, that there are very great and real beauties in modern

dern gardens, of which the antients appear to have had no conception.

Mrs. Ashton observed, that statues were seldom seen in gardens now, with which formerly they were very frequently ornamented. ‘ They have been rejected, madam,’ said Mr. Kynaston, ‘ under the idea of their being unnatural ; but I am not perfectly satisfied with their rejection. I know very well that a statue does not grow like a tree, and that therefore it is not quite so natural in a garden. But I am not sure that the total expulsion of statues has been an improvement. It is surely possible, that a mixture of the works of nature, and of the works of art, may be extremely pleasing. And the introduction of
‘ statues

‘ statues into gardens was at least favourable to the fine arts.’

DINNER being announced, they retired into the house, where they found another gentleman who had been invited by Mr. Ravenscamp, whose name was Bettsworth, and Miss Dormer, a niece of Mrs. Ravenscamp’s. During the time of dinner, Miss Dormer remarked, that they had received that morning a visit from Mrs. Addington and her daughter, and that the latter seemed to have a very high opinion of herself, and to be very confident in her behaviour. ‘ Yes,’ said Mr. Ravenscamp, ‘ she is confident enough ; but her good qualities are not very apparent. ‘ She has been about three years at a ‘ boarding-school ; during which ‘ time she seems to have learnt, that
‘ women

‘ women were not intended to be of
‘ any use. She has acquired, indeed,
‘ some of those accomplishments
‘ which are termed genteel, but is
‘ very little qualified for any of the
‘ duties of a wife, or of a mother.
‘ She is very desirous of being a fine
‘ lady, of being looked at and ad-
‘ mired, and thinks pride and pert-
‘ nesses evidences of her gentility.’

‘ My opinion,’ said Mr. Byfield,
‘ is, that young ladies, if they have
‘ sensible and well-bred mothers, are,
‘ in general, educated much more ad-
‘ vantageously at home than at board-
‘ ing-schools. Boys are in great
‘ danger of having their morals cor-
‘ rupted at public schools; but such
‘ schools are in many respects bene-
‘ ficial to boys. This is not the
‘ case with girls, though they may
‘ corrupt

‘ corrupt one another as well as boys.
 ‘ It should be remembered, that the
 ‘ acquisition of assurance is no benefit
 ‘ to young ladies, whatever it may be
 ‘ to young gentlemen.’

SOME remarks were then made relative to a clergyman, whose name was Bennington, who had lately come to live in the town of Pershore, having a short time before been inducted into a living about four miles distant, and his parsonage house being in a very decayed state. Mrs. Ravenscamp observed, that she heard Mr. Bennington was not a very deep scholar. ‘ Why, Madam,’ said Mr. Kynaston, ‘ every man is not inclined to be so hard a student as that
 ‘ chancellor of France, who complained, “ that he was not able to study
 “ more than six hours on his wed-
 “ ding

“ding day.” But I know somewhat
‘of Mr. Bennington, and can assure
‘you, that he is not a man destitute
‘of literature, though he cannot justly
‘be considered as a very learned man.
‘But he makes a great figure in the
‘sports of the field, and is a very
‘excellent marksman.’ That, Mr.
Byfield remarked, as many country
gentlemen had livings in their gift,
might contribute much more towards
procuring him good preferment in
the church, than poring over Grotius,
and Lightfoot, and Clarke, and
Whitby.

Mr. Bettefworth observed, that
Mr. Bennington might possibly be of
opinion, that hard study was inju-
rious to the constitution: for I re-
member, says he, that Dr. Eachard
asserts, that “although reading and
2 “thinking

“ thinking break neither legs nor
 “ arms, yet certainly there is nothing
 “ that so flags the spirits, disorders
 “ the blood, and enfeebles the whole
 “ body of man, as intense studies.”

‘ I do not think,’ said Mr. Gran-
 tham, ‘ that a studious life is so un-
 ‘ favourable to health as it is some-
 ‘ times represented. The best things,
 ‘ if carried to excess, may be in some
 ‘ respects pernicious. But if a
 ‘ studious man relaxes his mind by
 ‘ mixing occasionally in company,
 ‘ and uses moderate exercise, he may,
 ‘ if his natural constitution be good,
 ‘ enjoy a great degree of health, and
 ‘ attain to a considerable age: and
 ‘ of this there are many instances in
 ‘ the history of the republic of letters.’

AFTER dinner, when the ladies
 were withdrawn, some conversation

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occurred

occurred relative to the famous Drummond of Hawthornden, whose works Mr. Kynaſton obſerved he had lately been peruſing. Mr. Ravenscamp asked him, what was his opinion of the writings of that author? ‘Why, ſir,’ replied Mr. Kynaſton, ‘the poems of Drummond ‘poſſeſs upon the whole an high degree of merit; they have in them ‘much richneſs of fancy, and, for ‘that age, uncommon harmony of ‘verſification. But they are ſometimes ‘quaint and affected; and even his ‘proſe compositions are ſtrongly ‘tinctured with affectation.’

PHILIP WALDEGRAVE remarked, that Ben Jonſon had ſo high an opinion of the merit of Drummond, that he travelled on foot into Scotland, in order to viſit him at his ſeat

at Hawthornden. He did so, replied Mr. Kynaston; and yet it is observable, that one of the most unfavourable accounts, which have been published of the character of Jonson, was written by his friend Drummond. To get a bad character, said Mr. Ravenscamp, was but an ill return for a journey on foot into Scotland; but wits are not always candid in their judgments of each other, nor is their apparent friendship always characterized by sincerity.

Mr. Grantham observed, that however severe the character might be which Drummond had given of Ben Jonson, he had been sufficiently favourable and courtly in his representations of that sage prince James the first. 'I remember,' said he, 'a poem of his, called, "The River of

“Forth Feasting,” in which he
‘ speaks of James as the monarch of
‘ all hearts, as the eye of the western
‘ world, the glory of the times, and
‘ as a hero so formidable, that he
‘ might appal even Mars himself.’

IN the afternoon Mr. Ravens-
camp, Mr. Grantham, and the
other gentlemen, again joined the
ladies at the tea-table. Some anec-
dotes were related by Mr. Byfield of
an apothecary at Pershore; which
gave Mr. Ravenscamp occasion to
remark, that there was not at that
time a single physician, or medical
man of any reputation, resident in
that neighbourhood. ‘ And yet,’
said Mr. Kynaston, ‘ I do not know
‘ but the people enjoy as much
‘ health here as in most other places.
‘ Physicians, indeed, are not so much
‘ wanted

‘ wanted here, as in towns or cities
 ‘ that are extremely populous. It
 ‘ was an observation of pope Adrian
 ‘ the sixth, that “ a physician was
 “ very necessary to a populous coun-
 “ try ; for, were it not for the phy-
 “ sician, men would live so long, and
 “ grow so thick, that one could not
 “ live for the other.”

Miss DORMER then mentioned a
 marriage which had lately taken place
 between a gentleman of Pershore,
 and a young lady whose father had a
 seat about five miles distant ; and
 observed, that it was considered as a
 very judicious match. ‘ From what
 ‘ I know of the parties,’ said Mr.
 Ravenscamp, ‘ I am far from being
 ‘ of that opinion. Their marriage
 ‘ has been adjusted according to the
 ‘ rules of prudence, so far as relates to
 ‘ pecuniary

‘pecuniary matters ; but, though
 ‘some attention to fortune is certain-
 ‘ly reasonable in forming matrimo-
 ‘nial connexions, yet I do not con-
 ‘sider that marriage prudent, in
 ‘which, however suitable the fortune
 ‘of the parties may be, little regard
 ‘has been paid to their tempers and
 ‘dispositions, and to the probability
 ‘of a mutual attachment. Where
 ‘there is no affection, there cannot
 ‘be much happiness in the matri-
 ‘monial state, however splendid the
 ‘fortune.’

DURING the close of this conver-
 sation, some very expressive glances
 passed between Waldegrave and Har-
 riet, which ended in a maiden blush
 on the part of the latter ; and, soon
 after tea, Mr. Grantham, Mrs. Asht-
 ton, and their companions, re-entered
 their

their carriage, and returned again to Evesham, much pleased with the reception that they had met with at Pershore, with the company there, and with their excursion.

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